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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1958



No. 1. (Craven) Health Division

COMPRISING :

BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT
EARBY URBAN DISTRICT
SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT
SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT
— BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT
SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT
SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT
SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspectors

A N N U A L R E P O R T

For the Year 1958

NO. 1. (CRAVEN) HEALTH DIVISION

Comprising:-

Barnoldswick Urban District
Earby Urban District
Silsden Urban District
Skipton Urban District
Bowland Rural District
Sedbergh Rural District
Settle Rural District
Skipton Rural District

by the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Senior Public Health Inspectors

SEDBERGH R.D.

SETTLE R.D.

SKIPTON R.D.

BOWLAND R.D.

SKIPTON U.D.

BARNOLDSWICK U.D.

EARBY U.D.

SILSDEN U.D.

Clitheroe

Keighley

ACREAGE.....451,754.

POPULATION..... 81,060.

1.

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2. Divisional Health Office,
Water Street,
Skipton-in-Craven.

Tel: Skipton 2438/9.

To - The Chairman and
Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1958; and to include (in Section F) an account of the Local Health Authority's services in the West Riding County Council's No.1. Division.

It is again a combined report covering the eight urban and rural districts in this large Division, for producing it in this way supplies the essential information, makes comparisons possible, and costs very much less money. However, when making comparisons it should be remembered that there is no other Division in the Administrative County with as many as eight districts, and no Division with an acreage anywhere approaching 451,754. Also that the conditions, and the duties of the public health inspectors, vary considerably in the different districts.

As the various sections are mainly accounts of the work undertaken and progress made, there is no need to refer to them in this introduction. But I should like to express my sincere thanks to the public health inspectors for their advice and support, and for their contributions to this Report.

My thanks are also due to the members of the eight Councils for their interest, courtesy and kindness; and to the Chief Officers and Staffs of other Departments for help so willingly given.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

M. Hunter.

Medical Officer of Health
and Divisional Medical Officer.

SECTION A. STATISTICAL SUMMARY.TABLE 1.

<u>DISTRICT.</u>	<u>Area in Acres.</u>	<u>Estimated Population.</u>	<u>Births.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Barnoldswick	2,764	10,820	142	127
Earby	3,519	5,170	87	80
Silsden	7,101	5,360	66	75
Skipton U.D.	4,211	13,110	180	185
Bowland	83,327	4,890	76	54
Sedbergh	52,674	3,830	47	37
Settle	152,087	13,970	214	191
Skipton R.D.	146,071	23,910	314	281

TABLE 2.

<u>DISTRICT.</u>	<u>Deaths under 1 yr.</u>	<u>Still-births.</u>	<u>Maternal Deaths.</u>
Barnoldswick	1	2	--
Earby	2	2	1
Silsden	3	1	--
Skipton U.D.	7	5	--
Bowland	1	1	--
Sedbergh	--	2	--
Settle	2	4	--
Skipton R.D.	12	5	--

TABLE 3.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CRAVEN DIVISION - 1958.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Males:</u>	<u>Females:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Tuberculosis Respiratory	4	2	6
Tuberculosis other	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	3	1	4
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	1	1
Measles	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	10	12	22
Malignant Neoplasm, lung bronchus	21	6	27
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	21	21
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	8	8
Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	38	37	75
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	5	-	5
Diabetes	4	5	9
Vascular lesions of nervous system	77	95	172
Coronary disease, Angina	110	74	184
Hypertension with heart disease	11	10	21
Other heart diseases	66	89	155
Other circulatory diseases	28	20	48
Influenza	3	1	4
Pneumonia	23	15	38
Bronchitis	32	18	50
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	3	8
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	2	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	7	11	18
Hyperplasia of Prostate	8	-	8
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations	10	6	16
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	40	40	80
Motor vehicle accidents	8	5	13
All other accidents	7	14	21
Suicide	6	3	9
Homicide and operations of War	-	-	-
Totals:	528	502	1,030

COMMENTARY ON VITAL STATISTICS.BIRTHS:

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births a net total of 1,126 was registered during the year. The adjusted live birth rate per 1,000 of the population is, therefore, 13.89 compared with rates of 16.7 for the West Riding Administrative County, and 16.4 for England and Wales.

The still-births, after adjustment for transfers, numbered 22. This gives a still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births of 19.2 compared with 22.8 for the Administrative County, and 21.6 for England and Wales.

DEATHS:

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths in and assigned to the Division was 1,030. The adjusted death rate is 12.7 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.9 for the Administrative County, and 11.7 for England and Wales.

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

After correction for transferable deaths there were 28 deaths of infants under one year of age. This is a death rate per 1,000 live births of 24.8., and very similar to rates of 24.4 and 22.5 for the Administrative County and England and Wales respectively.

The chief causes of death were as follows:-

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Number.</u>
Prematurity	5
Congenital Defects	9
Pneumonia and other lung diseases	9
Haemolytic Disease	2
Intra-cranial haemorrhage	2
Septicaemia	1

MATERNAL MORTALITY:

There was one maternal death during the year. The maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births is, therefore, 0.87 compared with a rate of 0.43 for the Administrative County and for England and Wales as a whole.

SECTION B.GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.1. LABORATORY SERVICES:

The laboratories at Bradford, Kendal, Preston and Wakefield continue to examine samples of milk, water, ice-cream and other foods, along with specimens for bacteriological examination. They provide an excellent service, and the Directors are always available for consultation.

2. HOSPITAL SERVICES:

These services were reviewed at some length in the Annual Report for 1957 and there have been no important changes during the past year. But as it was one in which the National Health Service ended its first decade, some general observations may be appropriate on this occasion. The most important is that nearly 100 per cent of the population is using the Service, and the financial barrier to those seeking advice and treatment has largely been eliminated. This is especially important when the whole life of the Service has been marked by financial crises and rising prices, the advent of very expensive drugs, and the ever increasing cost of hospital care.

It should also be remembered that many of the hospitals which the Service inherited were in poor shape either by reason of age or inadequate maintenance during the War. Despite these difficulties the rise in available "staffed" beds has been over 6 per cent, and the number of in-patients treated in them has risen by over 30 per cent. The consultant and specialist services have been strengthened, and the number of out-patients seen at their clinics has increased by more than 12 per cent.

These consultants are now available to visit patients in their own homes at the request of the family doctors, thus extending to all classes a service only previously available to the more affluent. The number of family doctors has been increased by some 2,500 and they are better distributed.

With regard to local arrangements, plans have been prepared for a new out-patient department at Skipton General Hospital, and it is expected that this will be ready for use in about two years time.

Maternity accommodation has again been sufficient to meet all demands, but as the available beds are situated in Keighley, Skipton, Kendal, Lancaster and North East Lancashire, they are not very accessible to patients living in the North Craven area.

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospitalisation have been few, and there has been no difficulty in finding accommodation for them., whilst the number of empty beds in both sanatoria serving the Division has continued to increase. The shift in emphasis from cure to prevention is obviously an important factor in these instances, and it is also discernible in the reduced demands on hospitals catering for children, and for orthopaedic conditions.

As yet, little is known about the prevention of mental deficiency (i.e., mental subnormality of varying degrees existing from birth), and in previous years we have had great difficulty in finding accommodation for the younger defectives requiring constant attention and nursing. This year, and purely by chance, the demand for this type of accommodation has been less. The waiting lists for the long-term sick hospitals have also been rather shorter, and the provision of one hundred beds for this type of patient at the Middleton Hospital at Ilkley has undoubtedly been a considerable help.

Ancillary services - e.g., X-ray, physiotherapy, laboratory, are inevitably a long way from the homes of many patients in rural areas. These patients suffer a great deal of inconvenience in comparison with people living in the larger towns, although subjected to the same taxation. To take one example, patients in the Settle district would find it a very great convenience to have a physiotherapy service in that town. Unfortunately, it has not been possible to provide that although discussions on its provision still continue.

3. TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS:

Ante-natal, relaxation, school and child welfare clinics are provided by the Local Health Authority, and include a mobile clinic. Details are given in Section F. Chest Clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of cases of tuberculosis, and supervision of their family contacts are located in Skipton, Barnoldswick and Settle. They are the responsibility of the hospital authorities, as are the venereal diseases clinics at Keighley, Burnley, Preston and Lancaster.

4. DOMICILIARY SERVICES:

The County Council is responsible for the provision of health visitors, home nurses, midwives and home helps. Further information will be found in Section F.

5. CARE OF THE BLIND:

Under the National Assistance Act, 1948 a blind person is defined as one "so blind as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is required". If aged forty or over, such persons can claim a non-contributory old age pension.

Persons who are not blind within the meaning of the Act, but are, nevertheless, substantially and permanently handicapped by defective vision may be classified as partially sighted, and come within the scope of the welfare services which the local authority are empowered to provide for blind persons, but are not eligible for a special pension. The Blind Persons' Teachers exercise supervision, and help with their problems; and specialist examinations are carried out periodically by an ophthalmologist.

6. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 and 1951.

These Acts provide for the removal to hospital or other suitable place of persons who:- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

Under the first Act application for removal is made to a Magistrates Court, under the second an order can be made by a local Justice of the Peace, and is used in cases of urgency. This form of compulsory removal is one of the saddest tasks of the Medical Officer of Health, only undertaken with the greatest reluctance after every effort has been made to deal with the situation in other ways, and when the individual refuses to co-operate or enter a hospital or welfare home. It was necessary to invoke these powers on two occasions during the year, the cases being those of elderly people whose mode of life and squalid homes could not be improved despite many attempts to help them over a period of months, and where no assistance could be obtained from their families.

7. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION:

The stimulus provided by the Beaver Committee which led to the Clean Air Act of 1956 has not lost its force, and although no Smoke Control Areas have, as yet, been designated within the Division, a good deal of attention has been given to the emission of smoke, grit and dust from factories.

That is visible pollution, but the even more harmful effects of gaseous pollution remain, and will tax the resources of all engaged in the present campaign for years to come. Lime burning, which has been a frequent source of complaint in some parts of the Division has ceased to be the responsibility of the Health Department. Its supervision has passed to the Alkali Works Inspectorate, and it is hoped that more success will attend their efforts to deal with an admittedly difficult problem.

Of the direct relationship between atmospheric pollution and fog there is now no doubt. Also no doubt that fog is responsible for many deaths from acute respiratory disease. In fact, it has been suggested that in London there is a critical level of four times the customary winter average of atmospheric pollution above which a fog will cause a marked and immediate rise in the death rate. The long term effects of pollution in relation to chronic bronchitis and lung cancer remain largely unexplored.

The measurement of atmospheric pollution is undertaken by the County Council in conjunction with the Department of Industrial and Scientific Research, and instruments are located in Skipton and at Malham Tarn. These are deposit gauges measuring the amount of deposited matter polluting the atmosphere; lead peroxide instruments measuring the amount of sulphur (SO_2) pollution; and a smoke filter which measures the average daily suspended impurity.

The results of analysis with these instruments are given on the table overleaf:-

Month	Rainfall in n.m.	Total solids deposited in tons per sq. mile.	Sulphur in mgus. (SO ₃) per 100 sq. cms. per day.	Average daily suspended impurity in mgus. per 100 cubic metre.
(a) SKIPTON (industrial and residential area).				
January	79	16.17	1.09	Not recorded in Skipton.
February	148	20.69	1.08	
March	37	14.76	0.58	
April	25	11.45	0.46	
May	106	25.10	0.42	
June	137	21.66	0.19	
July	106	12.60	0.22	
August	36	4.35	0.41	
September	92	10.14	0.41	
October	66	6.77	0.65	
November	25	10.85	0.63	
December	103	13.78	1.67	

(b) MALHAM TARN FIELD CENTRE (open country)				
January	109	11.81	0.82	3
February	161	8.36	0.36	2
March	39	4.66	0.46	2
April	26	5.30	0.29	1
May	122	9.09	0.68	2
June	122	11.48	0.42	1
July	125	7.65	0.22	1
August	124	7.69	0.25	1
September	118	6.07	0.30	2
October	121	8.12	0.59	2
November	42	3.62	0.90	3
December	114	10.64	0.84	3

8. NUCLEAR RADIATION HAZARDS.

In the Report for 1957 mention was made of the incident at Windscale in Cumberland, and the dissemination of radio-active iodine over a wide area of the surrounding country. Since then the Government has extended its arrangements for monitoring radio-active fall out, and samples of water are now taken from selected drinking water sources. Also samples of soil and vegetation. The Divisional area is not included in this monitoring, but an appreciation of the overall situation is obtained from results obtained in other places. Complete records of deliveries of radioisotopes are also maintained. Up to the present there have been no deliveries to premises within the Divisional area.

9. FOOD HYGIENE:

Food poisoning does not just happen. It is always caused, and the cause is nearly always the act of negligence of a human being. If it were possible to keep a public health inspector permanently on watch in every catering establishment, all would probably be well, but as that is manifestly impossible, the aim must be to train every manager of a catering place to be his own public health monitor.

The Inspectors continue to devote as much time to this matter as their many other duties permit, and further publicity material in the form of leaflets, posters, and labels has been provided. The Press, particularly trade and technical journals and womens' magazines continue to give valuable support.

There is reason to believe that the measures taken to deal with this problem of food poisoning are meeting with some success for in a report from the Public Health Laboratory Service it is stated that 7,071 incidents were reported in 1957. That is 8 per cent less than in 1956., and 21 per cent less than in 1955. Whilst many individual cases of food poisoning are not notified, it is unlikely that many large outbreaks occur without being noticed. As usual, the maximum incidence was in the summer months, reflecting the close relation between atmospheric temperature and the growth of bacteria in food. And well over half the outbreaks were associated with processed and made up meats - i.e., reheated meats and meat pies of various types. Eggs and egg products, particularly from foreign countries, continue to produce salmonella infections. And that is a type of germ which can easily be introduced into an abattoir by infected pigs, and then spread to cutting up and sausage making rooms.

It was mentioned in last year's Report that salmonellae of many types are also frequently found in fertilisers - of which fish meal, bones and dried blood are common constituents. These are also commonly used for the preparation of animal feeding stuffs, and animals may act as dispersers of infection via the abattoir and carcase meat.

Control of food poisoning must, therefore, include:-

- (a) Reporting of human cases so that they and their contacts may be prevented from spreading disease.
- (b) Education of caterers and food handlers in a high standard of kitchen and personal hygiene.
- (c) The extension of proper refrigeration of food.
- (d) Hygienic production, and pasteurisation of frozen and liquid whole egg and egg albumen. Users of these egg products would be performing a valuable service if they demanded such pasteurised products from their suppliers.

10. CREMATION:

As the Medical Officer of Health is the medical referee to the Skipton Crematorium, it is perhaps appropriate to mention here that there have been 1,056 cremations during 1958., and 6,566 since the crematorium was opened. The Council's crematorium therefore continues to provide much needed facilities for a fairly wide area.

There are now well over one hundred crematoria in Great Britain, and in 1957 there were almost 10,000 more cremations than in the previous year. Yet 72 per cent of the people who died received earth burial, and there is an increasing feeling that this figure could well be reduced in the interests of aesthetics and hygiene in this crowded island. Quite apart from the heavy loss entailed to rate-payers in the provision and maintenance of cemeteries and burial grounds.

SECTION C.PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.1. DIPHTHERIA.

As there have been no cases of diphtheria in the Division for several years, parents are inevitably losing interest in its prevention. But a high state of immunisation is the surest barrier to the spread of a disease which has yet to be eradicated in Britain. In fact, twenty five cases were notified in England and Wales in one week in October, 1958. The majority of these occurred in and around London, but could equally well have occurred elsewhere amongst children lacking a good artificial immunity.

2. SCARLET FEVER:

55 notifications were received of a mild type of disease, the majority of which were nursed at home. There has been no evidence of a nephritogenic strain of streptococcus germ, such as has been reported elsewhere to cause kidney disease following scarlet fever.

3. WHOOPING COUGH:

There were 14 notified cases in Barnoldswick, but very few in the other districts. The incidence was very low throughout the country generally.

4. MEASLES:

As all districts had a high incidence of this disease in 1957 it was not expected that there would be many cases in 1958. There were in fact few until the autumn when Settle Rural District had a considerable outbreak, followed later by smaller outbreaks in Bowland and Skipton Urban District. Fortunately, this is at present a mild disease, for as the patient is most infectious before the rash appears control is difficult.

5. SMALLPOX:

This disease was not notified during the year, but it was as near to us as Cheshire where there were five cases, one being fatal. With a national vaccination rate of 43 per cent (in 1957), the disease can occur at any time, being introduced by infected persons arriving by air from India or other endemic centres. In West Bengal alone 10,000 deaths from smallpox were reported during the summer, and if an infected person has been vaccinated his or her attack of smallpox may be so modified that suspicion is not aroused, and a mistaken diagnosis of chicken pox made. Chicken pox in an adult recently arrived from Asia or Africa must therefore always be suspected as smallpox until proved otherwise by clinical and laboratory examination.

Recent vaccination is the only protection against smallpox, for there is no treatment of value once the disease starts. The only persons not eligible for it are those few suffering from or known to have had eczema. They should not be vaccinated even for emigration purposes.

6. MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION:

This form of meningitis was not notified in either 1957 or 1958, yet over a thousand cases have occurred in England and Wales in each of the last ten years. Although effective treatment is available it is often a fulminating and overwhelming infection in young children, and the mortality rate is usually around 20 per cent.

7. FOOD POISONING:

Although no notifications were received this bacterial infection is so common, particularly in the summer months, that it is difficult to believe that no cases occurred. The only cases reported were three members of a family living in Bradford who had eaten "mushrooms" brought home by the father when working in one of the Dalos. They had, in fact, eaten poisonous fungi, but all recovered after a severe, acute illness. A fellow workman also collected these fungi, but fortunately discarded them on getting home.

8. DYSENTERY:

The incidence of this disease has been high this year in England and Wales. Of the Sonne type, it is mainly mild and as many cases escape notification the true incidence is probably a good deal higher than available statistics suggest. It occurs mostly in the colder months, is spread largely by personal contact (direct or indirect), and for that reason is most prevalent amongst younger children where it is difficult to achieve a high standard of personal and particularly of hand hygiene. Spread to their families follows in many cases.

That was the experience in Earby where 119 cases were notified from late November onwards, after the infection was introduced into a junior school. A few associated cases were notified in Barnoldswick, and the adjacent parts of Skipton Rural District, but none elsewhere.

9. POLIOMYELITIS:

1958 was a year of low incidence throughout England and Wales, with non-paralytic cases making up about one third of the total notifications, and the greatest incidence of paralysis in the 'under five' and 'over twenty five' years of age groups.

In the Division three cases of paralytic 'polio' were notified. Two were very mild, the third was fatal. This third case had to be accepted for statistical purposes, but there is no doubt the child contracted her infection in Lancashire, and was resident there until her death.

The two non-paralytic cases were in adult males. Why these five cases should have developed the disease we do not know, for in the majority of people 'polio' virus infection is primarily a benign infection of the alimentary tract which causes no symptoms and results in lasting immunity to the same type of virus. Only occasionally does the virus pass from the bowel into the blood stream, and thence to the central nervous system, when symptoms of a mild aseptic meningitis follow. Paralysis is even rarer, occurring in about 1 in 100 to 1 in 1,000 infections, according to the age at which the infection occurs, the immunity of the infected person and the virulence of the infecting virus.

What we do know is that the incidence of paralytic disease in those who have been vaccinated is about one fifth of that in the unvaccinated. Vaccination apparently does prevent people "catching" the infection, nor does it interfere with the dissemination of the virus - i.e., the spreading of infection to others. As currently used it therefore has no modifying effect on the circulation of virus within the community, and as there is no effective treatment we must obviously give protection against the possibility of a paralytic attack of 'polio' to as many people as possible. Further information on 'polio' vaccination will be found in Section F.

10. TUBERCULOSIS:

During the last ten years new cases of tuberculosis in England and Wales have fallen by 38 per cent, and deaths by 78 per cent. Total eradication of the disease has come increasingly within the range of possibility. Modern drugs, chest surgery, mass radiography, better case finding, B.C.G. vaccination, and the general improvement in social conditions have all played their part. But much remains to be done when 39 cases of tuberculosis were notified in this one Division during 1958., even when compared with 56 notifications in 1957. Furthermore, there is still a large infector pool in the community - an estimate of 75,000 unknown cases, many of them infectious, was quoted in last year's Report. The Division presumably has its share of these cases. Case finding therefore remains the crux of the problem, and the mass radiography units continue to do good work. Attention has also been focussed on the elderly male with a chronic cough which is often due to the breaking down of a previously quiescent or healed lesion with the onset of ageing processes, and the occurrence of acute respiratory infections. It is believed that family doctors can play an important part in reducing the infector pool in their locality by arranging for a chest X-ray of all such suspect cases.

When the mass radiography units commenced operations in 1943 between 3 and 4 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were found in every thousand people X-rayed. To-day the yield is about half what it was then, but these units are still a valuable weapon in detecting disease, particularly where it is possible to organise voluntary help and house to house visiting. The recent survey in Glasgow was a remarkable example of what can be done given sufficient time, money, enthusiasm and staff. But its total cost was £114,269., being £44.11.0d. for each of the 2,842 new cases of active tuberculosis found.

Unfortunately, few places can at present aspire to such a programme, and the time which the Regional Hospital Boards Units can give to any particular area is limited.

The findings of the Unit which visited the Division during the year are as follows:-

	Males:	Females:	Total:
1. Examinations carried out:			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	1,905	2,083	3,988
(b) Large X-rays taken	49	39	88
2. Analysis of provisional findings:			
(a) Cases of active tuberculosis	3	3	6
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis	10	6	16
(c) Other abnormalities	15	15	30
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	1	1	2

These figures do not include 436 pupils and staff of a secondary modern school who were X-rayed by the Unit on a special visit, following a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis in one of the teachers. No cases of active or inactive tuberculosis were found, and after several months observation in hospital the teacher's disease was in fact stated to be non-tuberculous.

Another member of the teaching profession, in this instance employed in a nursery school, was found to have pulmonary tuberculosis in the summer holidays. All the children, including those who had moved on to other schools, were given a tuberculin skin test, and the rest of the staff X-rayed. The results indicated that there had been no transmission of infection, from what was a very early lesion.

The routine tuberculin skin testing of all school entrants has been on a much reduced scale this year, because of the poliomyelitis vaccination programme. But it was possible to give protection against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination to those thirteen year olds for whom consent had been given, and skin testing had shown to be susceptible. The statistics are given in Section F. B.C.G. vaccine has also been given by the Chest Physician to a number of children considered to be at special risk.

Although bovine tuberculosis is no longer a danger to the 93 per cent of the population in 'specified' areas, (being those in which only pasteurised, sterilised and tuberculin tested milk can be sold), it is gratifying to learn that the Ministry of Agriculture has now included the whole of the West Riding under its Attested Herds Scheme. Free tuberculin tests of cattle commenced in March with the intention of declaring it an Eradication Area in two years time.

With more and more herds being freed from tuberculosis a further problem has come to light, namely, that farmers or farm workers suffering from bovine phthisis (lung tuberculosis) can transmit the infection to dairy cows. In a milk producing area such as ours this is a matter which needs to be kept in mind, and those employed on farms would be well advised to take advantage of visits of the mass radiography unit to their districts.

Turning briefly to statistics, of the 39 notifications received, 31 were in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis. 67 cases were admitted to chest hospitals during the year, and 61 discharged. At the end of the year there were 470 cases on the register, compared with 556 in 1957. At the end of the year 37 patients suffering from active disease were being provided with two pints of milk daily on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

11. VENEREAL DISEASES:

These diseases are not notifiable, and although some statistics are provided by the V.D. Clinics and certain general practitioners, there are other cases treated by family doctors both privately and under the National Health Service, sometimes without pathological proof of diagnosis, and with little attempt to see that the contacts of their patients are traced and examined. However, there is adequate evidence to show that in England and Wales the incidence of gonorrhoea continues to rise steeply, and although the post-War fall in early infectious syphilis continues, it seems hard to believe that it will not start to rise before very long.

12. OTHER DISEASES.

Notifications of acute pneumonia were fewer than in the preceding year. Erysipelas was slightly higher. Typhoid and paratyphoid were not notified, and there was no recurrence of Asian influenza after the epidemic in the later months of 1957.

Only one case of undulant fever was reported, although examination of milk samples shows that *Brucella abortus* infection is not uncommon in this Division.

The incidence of this disease would undoubtedly be higher (a) if the secretion of the germ in milk was not limited to a period of six to eight weeks at calving time, and (b) if the germs were not killed by pasteurisation of milk.

DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

Diseases:	Cases:							
	Barnoldswick U.D.	Bowland R.D.	Earby U.D.	Sedburgh R.D.	Settle R.D.	Silsden U.D.	Skipton U.D.	Skipton R.D.
Scarlet Fever	14	1	12	1	3	1	1	22
Whooping Cough	14	1	3	-	6	-	1	1
Polio-myelitis								
Paralytic:	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Non-paralytic:	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles	8	38	3	-	204	14	69	32
Dysentery	3	-	119	-	-	-	-	9
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	9	3	5	4	7	28	2	21
Acute Encephalitis								
Infective:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-infectious:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis								
Respiratory:	4	2	1	-	6	2	6	10
Meninges and								
C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other:	2	-	1	-	1	3	-	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-

It is of some interest to compare the trends in infectious diseases, and the records for 1939 have recently been studied. Unfortunately, the figures for Bowland R.D. cannot be traced, but in the other seven districts in the Division the following diseases occurred:-

- (i) Tuberculosis - 50 cases, 30 deaths.
- (ii) Scarlet Fever - 182 cases of which 176 were admitted to hospital, and one died.
- (iii) Diphtheria - 48 cases, 2 deaths. (In 1938 there were 53 cases in Skipton R.D. alone).
- (iv) One case of typhoid fever was notified, but there is no mention of polio-myelitis, dysentery or food poisoning.

SECTION D.BARNOLDS WICK URBAN DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Dairies and Milkshops	1
Bakehouses	72
Other premises where food is prepared and sold	76
Ice Cream premises	14
Factories, Mechanical and non-mechanical	94
Shops Act	3
Alleged dirty or verminous premises	-
Infectious disease investigations	16
Food poisoning investigations	2
Ice Cream samples	10
Milk samples	1
Water samples, Town's supply:	
Bacteriological	19
Plumbo-solvency	4
Chemical	2
Excreta samples	3
Drains inspected and tested	115
Reservoirs	9
Council Tip, Salvage Shed and Depot	152
Smoke observations	168
Destructor	2
Rats and Mice Destruction	282
Schools	1
Mortuary	1
Dwelling Houses:- Public Health Acts	
(incl. revisits):	1,047
Housing Act	
(incl. revisits):	<u>331</u>
	<u>2,425</u>
Interviews on various premises with owners, agents and contractors:	248
Complaints:	16
Informal notices under the Public Health Act:	7
Informal notices complied with:	5
Houses rendered fit without service of informal notice:	43

STATUTORY NOTICES:

	<u>Number</u> <u>Served</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Outstanding</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Complied</u> <u>with 1958.</u>
Housing Act, 1957			
Section 9	1	-	1
Factory Act, 1937	1	-	1
Public Health Act, 1936			
Section 75	119	2	102
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.			
Section 53	12	-	12

Nuisances found in 1958	202
Nuisances in hand at the end of 1957	21
Total needing abatement	223
Total abated during 1958	201
Total outstanding at the end of 1958	22

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets	60
Waste water closets abolished	-
Additional fresh water closets	46
Trough closets converted to separate flush	-
Drains reconstructed	5
New drains provided	4
Insufficient closet accommodation	-
Defective and choked drains released and repaired	23
Defective tippers repaired	3
W.C. pedestals and seats repaired or renewed	1
Defective soil pipes repaired	-
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	3
Sink and bath wastes repaired or renewed	3
Rainwater pipes and eavestroughing repaired or renewed	13
Defective dustbins replaced	102
Walls and ceilings plastered	6
House roofs repaired	5
Fire ranges renewed, fire backs reset	1
Defective wood floors repaired	2
Defective windows and doors repaired or renewed	6
Window reveals pointed	4
Factory Act, Door to W.C., Artificial Light and W.C. seat	2
Intervening ventilated space	2
Linewashing	3
Septic tanks repaired or cleansed	1
Improper keeping of animals	-
Miscellaneous	18
Accumulations removed	3

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. No. of dwelling houses in District:	3,912
2. No. of houses included in above:	
(a) Back-to-back:	163
(b) Single back:	-
3. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE	
No. of houses incl. in Representations made during	
the year:	
(a) In Clearance Areas:	-
(b) Individual unfit houses:	-

A HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

In Clearance Areas.	<u>HOUSES</u> <u>DEMOLISHED</u>	<u>DISPLACED during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	12	-	-
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

Not in Clearance Areas	HOUSES	DISPLACED during year	
	<u>DEMOLISHED</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	1	1
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	2	-	-
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	1	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED.

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(11) After informal action by local authority	50	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	64	8
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	<u>Number of houses</u>	<u>No. of separate dwellings contained in col.(1)</u>
	(1)	(2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation	-	-
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(12)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	-	-

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of occupants of houses in col.(1).</u>	
	(1)	(2)	
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the yr. -	-	-	
4. No. of families during the year into Council owned dwellings	(a) Clearance Areas, etc. (b) Overcrowding	Nil Nil	
5. RENT ACT, 1957			
(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted:	5		
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority:	7		
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled:	1		
6. <u>OVERCROWDING:</u>			
Any comments in connection with this problem:		Nil	
7. <u>NEW DWELLINGS:</u>			
No. of new dwellings completed during the year:- By the Local Authority: 14. By Private Enterprise: Nil			
8. <u>GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION:</u>			
	<u>Formal applications received during yr.</u>	<u>Applications approved during yr.</u>	<u>No. of dwellings completed during yr.</u>
(a) CONVERSIONS (The no. of dwellings is the no. resulting from completion of the work)	-	-	-
(b) IMPROVEMENTS	33	25	20
9. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTING HOUSES.			
Operation of scheme suspended during 1958			
10. <u>SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS.</u>			

Please give any supplementary remarks or extended notes on
any of the foregoing entries.

SEWERAGE, DRAINAGE AND SANITARY WORK.

The sewage works are under the supervision of the Council's Surveyor, and are situated in Greenberfield Lane. Owing to the influx of manufacturers into the district it has been found necessary to extend the sewage works and repair parts of the existing system.

Work commenced on these improvements in June of this year.

Drainage work where no plan has been submitted is under the supervision of the Health Department.

115 visits were made to supervise and inspect new and existing drains and sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These are under the control of the West Riding Rivers Board.

No instance of pollution came to the notice of the Department.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are 19 pail closets. These are emptied weekly and the number does not include those on outlying farms. The existing pail closets cannot be converted to the water carriage system, there being no sewer available.

The Council makes no grant towards the conversion of waste water closets, but the owners of property have converted 60.

46 additional fresh water closets were constructed, 4 new drains provided and 5 drains reconstructed.

The following is the approximate closet accommodation connected with domestic premises:-

Fresh water closets:	4,380
Waste water closets:	786
Pail closets:	<u>19</u>
	<u>5,185</u>

FACTORIES:

Mechanical and non-mechanical factories on the register:-

Cotton Manufacturers	20
Light Woollen	1
Silk Manufacturers	1
Clothing Manufacturers	1
Joiners and Undertakers	5
Shoemakers and Repairers	8
Cloggers	1
Motor Engineers and Garages	8
Millwrights and Engineers	<u>6</u>

B/F	23.	51
Corn Miller		1
Printers		2
Cheese Makers		1
Steam Laundries		1
Monumental Masons		1
Plumbers		3
Foundries		2
Mattress Makers		3
Milliners		1
Filter Manufacturers		1
Other Premises		4
		<u>71</u>

94 inspections were made to these premises, and the following table shows the defects found:-

<u>SANITARY CONVENIENCES:</u>	<u>FOUND:</u>	<u>REMEDIED:</u>
Insufficient	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	-	-
Artificial lighting	1	1
Intervening ventilated space	-	-
Want of cleanliness	3	3
Other Offences	2	2

WORKPLACES.

Workplaces have always been inspected along with the associated factories, and have been found to be satisfactory.

SCHOOLS.

A detailed report was submitted to the educational authorities some years ago, and some efforts have been made to comply with the suggestions therein.

It would be better if provision could be made to site the sanitary accommodation within the school to obviate the freezing up of the systems in winter.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS (BYELAWS).

In only one instance was it found necessary to take action under the above heading.

ENTERTAINMENT.

There are two places of entertainment in the district consisting of one cinema and one ballroom, there are also 6 public houses and 5 clubs which are visited periodically and found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The following is the result of observations taken during the year, 80 under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926 and 88 under the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

Number of chimneys	18
Number of observation of 30 minutes duration	80
Minutes of Black Smoke	1.5
Average time of Black Smoke emitted per observation	0.018
Average time of smoke emitted per observation	7.025

Clean Air Act, 1956.

Number of chimneys	18
Number of observation of 30 minutes duration	88
Average time of smoke emitted Ringelmanns Chart No. 2.	6.27
Average time of smoke emitted Ringelmanns Chart No. 3.	0.13
Average time of smoke emitted per observation	6.40

On no occasion was Black Smoke emitted in excess of the time allowed. 18 interviews were made with owners, managers and engineers in regard to the conditions laid down in the Clean Air Act, 1956 and leaflets left explaining the different sections of same.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is only one rag dealer in the area.

WEIGHTS PER 1,000 POPULATION.

<u>Population</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>Waste Paper</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Other Material</u> <u>Tons</u>
10,800	11.9	1,0648

COST OF PUBLIC CLEANSING.Collection of trade and domestic refuse.

Total loads removed:- 2425 = 4,849 tons

Cost:-	£.	s.	d.
Wages, Repairs, Replacements etc.	5,228	16	7
Average cost per ton	1	1	6.8
<u>Refuse Disposal:</u>			
Total cost	701	12	2
Average cost per ton		2	10.7
Paper Salvage (collection and disposal)			
Total cost	627	5	10

Collection, Disposal and Salvage.

	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
Gross Cost							6,557	14	7
<u>Income</u>									
Salvage, paper	984	12	2						
Scrap Iron Metals									
etc.	179	-	8						
Trade refuse	79	15	10						
Miscellaneous	111	11	-	1,354	19	8			
Nett Cost							5,202	14	11
Average cost per ton							1	1	5.5
Estimated cost per building							1	4	2.79

	£	s	d	£	s	d
<u>Trade Refuse (Incinerator)</u>						
Total Cost				43	18	4
<u>Cleansing Pails and Tanks</u>						
Total Cost				99	1	10
Cost of Cleansing streets (gross)				1,593	4	-
<u>Income</u>	90	8	8			
Nett Cost				1,502	15	4
Cost of Cleansing gullies				303	6	6

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

282 visits were made to suspect and rat or mice infested premises.

29 premises were treated during the year for either rat or mice infestations. A 10% test was made of the sewers in the district and in only one area was it found necessary to take further action.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIAL ACT, 1951.

There are 2 registered premises in the district who only use materials under warranty.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

2 persons are registered under this Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.MILK SUPPLY:Premises Licensed by the Local Authority under
the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Number of shops (Bottled milk only)	7
Number of Dairies	7
Number of licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949, Pasteurised (High Temperature short time process)	1
Number of licenced retailers of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	14
Licenced retailers of Pasteurised Milk	16
Licenced retailers of Sterilised Milk	12

There is a dairy in the district which receives milk from farms and depots in the surrounding area. During the year 2,189,020 gallons of milk and 3,369,269 gallons of Tuberculin Tested milk were received. 2,029,075 gallons were brine cooled or pasteurised and delivered to Manchester, Leeds, Halifax, Barnsley, Barnoldswick and District. Cheese was made from the remainder of the milk.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS:

Number of butchers' shops:	16
Premises used for the preparation of sausage, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods (excl. butchers' shops):	9
Sale (only) of Ice-Cream:	45

FOOD HYGIENE.

76 visits were made to premises where food is prepared or sold for human consumption. These premises were found to be clean and generally complied with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations as they are mostly houses and shops. The large shops in the area comply with the Regulations.

OTHER FOODS.

The following table shows the amount of food stuffs condemned:-

	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Tinned Foods	2	1	7	4
Tinned Ham	1	-	12	7
Cooked Meats		1	22	10
Chicken		3	19	-
Total:	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

ICE CREAM.

14 visits were made to premises where ice-cream was sold, and without exception were found to be kept in a cleanly condition.

There are 45 shops registered for the sale of ice-cream under the Food and Drugs Act.

10 samples were taken for analysis the results being as follows:-

Number of samples in "Provisional Grade"	1.	6
"	2.	1
"	3.	-
"	4.	<u>3</u>
		<u>10</u>

BAKEHOUSES.

The number of bakehouses on the register is 13. 72 visits were made to these premises, and with one exception were found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition.

FOOD SHOPS AND STALLS:

The Council has adopted the Model Byelaws for the "Handling, Wrapping and Delivery" of foodstuffs made under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, on the 8th May, 1950. Some attempt has been made by the shopkeepers and assistants to comply with these byelaws, and to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD SHOPS.

Grocers	48
Grocers and Confectioners	5
Butchers	16
Bakers and Confectioners	13
Confectioners	11
Greengrocers	13
Sweets and Confectioners	3
Sweets	7
Fish and Chips	5
Cooked Meats	6
Health and Food Stores	1
Cafes	6
	<u>134</u>

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

Recorded by Mr. C.R. Mutter at the Modern School, Kelbrook Road, Barnoldswick.

<u>Months:</u>	<u>No. of days with rain recorded.</u>	<u>Rainfall in inches</u>
January	21	4.25
February	23	7.23
March	12	1.61
April	12	1.65
May	22	6.08
June	21	5.38
Jul	19	3.36
August	21	4.64
September	19	4.78
October	19	3.93
November	18	1.80
December	22	4.42

Total number of days with rain recorded: 229
 Total rainfall in inches: 49.13

Wettest month: February: 7.23 inches

Driest month: March: 1.61 inches

Longest dry periods: March 13th - 23rd (11 days inclusive)
 April 4th - 14th (11 days inclusive)

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951.

Registration under Section 76.

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their premises:-

Number on register: 4

Registration of Food from outside the district:-

Butchers	1
Greengrocers	3
Ice-Cream	2
	<hr/>
	6
	<hr/>

Registration under Section 120.

Registration of Hairdressers and Barbers.

Number on register: 15

EARBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING 1958.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

Interviews	201
Inspections	93

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

INSPECTIONS	186
REVISITS	70

GENERAL	Drainage	45
	Public Conveniences	60
	Rodent Control	120
	Refuse Collection and Salvage	165
	Smoke observations	102
	Defective Dustbins	24
	Factories	27
	Interviews with owners	29
	Accumulations	1
	Clinic	12
	Outscavenging	4
	Schools	22
	Shops	102
	Sewer Treatment	1
	Cinema	2
	Hotels and Inns	18
	Refuse Disposal	54
	Disinfestation	4

FOOD PREMISES

Inspections	102
-------------	-----

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Inquiries	12
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SAMPLING

Water (Plumbo-solvency)	8
Water (Chemical)	2
Water (Bacteriological)	96
Ice Cream	6
Milk (Bacteriological)	6

NOTICES

INFORMAL	Served - 12	Complied with - 20
FORMAL	Served - 3	Complied with - 3

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

REPAIRS

Roofs repaired	22
Defective plaster repaired	19
Outbuildings repaired	6
Walls repaired	2
Windows repaired	14
Doors repaired	6
Fireplaces repaired	2
Floors repaired	8

DAMPNESS

28

DEFECTS

Defective drains repaired	52
Eaves gutters repaired	16
Sinks repaired	9
Rainwater pipes repaired	14
W.W.Cs repaired	26

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE - 140 Visits.

The slaughterhouse continues to provide the majority of the meat consumed in the town, and it is pleasing to note that the disease incidence is still low due to the high quality of animals slaughtered. 100% inspection was maintained throughout the year due, in no small measure, to the co-operation received at all times from the butchers.

The following is a summary of the number of animals killed and inspected with details of condemnations:-

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u>			<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u>		
	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Horses.</u>
Number killed	237	-	-	648	88	-
Number inspected	237	-	-	648	88	-

All diseases except
Tuberculosis and
Cysticercosis

Whole carcasses
condemned

- - - - -

Carcasses of which
some part or organ
was condemned

43 - - 27 - -

Percentage number
of carcasses infected
with other diseases

18.15% - - 4.22% - -

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses
condemned

1 - - - - -

Carcasses of which
some part or organ
was condemned

- - - - -

Percentage of the
number of carcasses
infected with
Tuberculosis

0.42% - - - - -

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which
some part or organ
was condemned

- - - - -

Carcasses submitted
to treatment by
refrigeration

- - - - -

- continued

31.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>	<u>Horses.</u>
Cysticercosis -						
Generalised, totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

MEAT SHOPS AND DISTRIBUTING VEHICLES:

These have remained satisfactory throughout the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

There are 13 licenced slaughtermen on the register.

BAKEHOUSES:

Regular visits were made to these premises and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

FISH FRYERS:

Number on register - 5

12 visits were made to these premises and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

UN SOUND FOOD:

During the year the following foodstuffs were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption.

Corned Beef	4 lbs	19 Tins Prunes
Tinned Ham	22 lbs 15 ozs.	10 Tins Nescafe
Salmon Paste	1 lb.	7 Tins Oranges
Tinned Tongue	2 lbs. 4 ozs.	105 Mixed Tins of Food

PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES:

Number on register - 1

These premises were found to be satisfactory at all times.

FOOD PREMISES:

The following food premises are situated in the area:-

21 Grocers and General Provisions	5 Fish Fryers
7 Green Grocers	10 Confectioners
10 Sweets and Tobacco	2 Cafes
7 Butchers	9 Hotels and Clubs
1 Pork Butcher	

102 visits were made to all food premises to see that the Food Hygiene Regulations were being operated. Advice and help was freely given where necessary and co-operation from the traders has been received at all times. There were no cases of food poisoning during the year.

ICE CREAM:

Number of premises registered for the sale and manufacture of Ice Cream 4

Number of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream: 25

32 visits were made to these premises and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

6 samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year and results showed that all were placed in Grade 1. The majority of Ice Cream sold in the district is pre-packed thus the risk of infection and spread of disease is considerably reduced.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

I am informed by the West Riding County Council, being the Food and Drugs authority under the above Act, the following samples were taken by their officers during the year:-

	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Adulterated</u>	<u>Total</u>
Milk	14	1	15
Other foods	-	-	-
Drugs	-	-	-

The sample of milk referred to as "Adulterated" in the above table was found by the Public Analyst to be slightly deficient in milk fat content and the vendor was cautioned by the Clerk to the County Council.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

<u>Milk</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Taken</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested	Methylene Blue	6	6	-
Ordinary		-	-	-

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949.

	<u>Dealers Licences</u>	<u>Supp. Licences.</u>
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	1	1
Pasteurised	-	-
Ordinary	5	-

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949.

	<u>Dealers Licences</u>	<u>Supp. Licences.</u>
Tuberculin Tested	1	-

HOUSING.

The following tables give details of the number of applicants on the Council's waiting list, together with the re-housing that has taken place during the year.

Number on register 31.12.57.	140
Number of applicants registered during 1958.	66
No. rehoused during 1958	41
No. withdrawn	16
Total no. on register 31.12.58.	149

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

Outscavenging duties in the Kelbrook area which are carried out by contract, have been satisfactorily attended to during the year.

A weekly collection service was maintained throughout the year through the efficient and willing co-operation of the staff, and I would like to pay tribute to their loyalty under all circumstances. There has been no change in the staff for four years which implies that excellent labour relations exist.

COST OF COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.EXPENDITURE:

Collection	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wages	2,832	-	-						
Haulage	885	-	-						
Tools, Implements & repairs	44	-	-						
Outscavenging	7	-	-						
Depot, Rent & Insurance	63	-	-						
Loan charges on vehicle	161	-	-						
Other expenses	42	-	-				4,034	-	-

Disposal:

Wages: Tip	539	-	-						
Incinerator	57	-	-						
Haulage	-	-	-						
Repairs & Maintenance	44	-	-						
Rent & Insurance	14	-	-						
Loan Charges	38	-	-				692	-	-
							4,776	-	-

Income:

Salvage	1,054	-	-						
Re-chargeable works	81	-	-	1,135	-	-			

Disposal:

Tipping Charges	11	-	-						
Tip Rents		8	-						
Rent of Booth Bridge Farm	25	-	-	37	-	-	1,172	-	-
							3,604	-	-

Average net cost per load: £2. 1. 3d.

Average net cost per ton: £1. 4. 6d.

Number of loads removed by motor vehicle: 1,572

Estimated weight of refuse removed by motor vehicle: 2,640 tons.

SALVAGE.

Collection of waste paper, rags and scrap iron is carried out in conjunction with refuse collection and relaxation of quotas enabled the Department's figures to be well up on last year. It is pleasing to note that the amount collected per 1,000 of population is over twice the national average.

SEWERS:

During March a maintenance Treatment was carried out on the Council's sewerage system. The results show that 20 of the manholes were infested and these were subsequently poisoned.

The total number of inspections in regard to the baiting and treatment of sewers was 107.

FACTORIES:

	<u>No. on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>Prosecuted</u>
(a) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 to be enforced by the local authority	9	9	-	-
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the local authority	40	29	-	-
(c) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the local authority. (Excl. outworkers premises).	-	-	-	-
	<u>49</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

<u>Particulars:</u>	<u>No. of cases in</u> <u>which defects were:-</u>		<u>No. of cases in</u> <u>which:-</u>
	<u>Found:</u>	<u>Remedied:</u>	<u>Prosecutions:</u>
Want of cleanliness	2	2	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences			
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-
(c) Not separate	-	-	-
Other offences against this Act not incl. offences against outworkers.	-	-	-
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>

SMOKE CONTROL:

With the coming into operation of the Clean Air Act, the Department has been busy offering advice and information to all the mills with furnaces, and it would appear that all are eager to comply with the Regulations. There is a great improvement due to works carried out, and in general there is no flagrant violation of the Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations.

RODENT CONTROL:

120 visits were made during the year in order to deal with complaints received. No heavy infestations were encountered, but regular and systematic treatments have been carried out whenever weather conditions permitted at the Council's refuse tip, sewage works and depot. Minor infestations at individual properties were dealt with, and where necessary structural work executed.

SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

1. <u>INSPECTIONS.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Water Supply	17
Drainage and Drain testing	103
Stables and Piggeries	9
Offensive Trades	2
Tents, Vans, Sheds	6
Factories - with power	59
without power	6
Outworkers premises	4
Bokehouses	13
Public Conveniences	43
Cinemas	2
Refuse Collection	162
Refuse Disposal	81
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	28
Smoke Observations	4
Schools	9
Shops	27
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	9
Sewage Works	58
Visits to new buildings under erection	349
Council, Committee and Sub-Committee meetings	68
HOUSING INSPECTION	
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT:	
No. of houses inspected	43
No. of visits to above houses	71
HOUSING ACT:	
No. of houses inspected	109
Visits paid to above houses	143
Overcrowding	8
Verminous premises	4
Infectious Disease enquiries	5
Miscellaneous housing visits including Council	
House maintenance	391
Rent Act	9
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION:	
Visits to slaughterhouses	49
Visits to shops (unsound food)	27
Butchers shops	62
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	19
Dairies and Milk shops	9
Cafes	8
Public Houses	12
Ice-Cream premises	26

1. No. of Dwellinghouses in District: 1,957
2. No. of houses included in above:
 - (a) Back-to-back: 86
 - (b) Single back: 19

3. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

No. of houses included in Representations
made during the year:

- (a) in Clearance Areas: Nil
- (b) individual unfit houses: Nil

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	<u>HOUSES</u> <u>DEMOLISHED</u>	<u>DISPLACED during year</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil	Nil	Nil

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

(8) Under Sections 16(4)., 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE
REMEDIED

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(11) After informal action by local authority	17	Nil
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	2	Nil
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	Number of houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in col. (1) (2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) Under Section 48	Nil	Nil
(b) Under Section 17(2)	Nil	Nil
(c) Under Section 46	Nil	Nil
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	Nil	Nil

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in col. (1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Orders, purchased in the year	2	7
4. No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings	(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	1
	(b) Overcrowding	12
5. RENT ACT, 1957		
(a) No. of certificates of disrepair granted:		Nil
(b) No. of undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority:		1
(c) No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled:		Nil

6. OVERCROWDING

Any comments in connection with this problem

Only 1 known case of statutory overcrowding in district.

7. NEW DWELLINGS

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By the Local Authority.....Nil.....By Private Enterprise..... 4.

8. GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwelling completed during yr.
Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	

(a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)

1

1

1

(b) IMPROVEMENTS

13

13

13

9. DETAILS OF ADVANCES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING OR CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES: Nil

10. SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS

Plans are in hand for the purchase by the Council of 35 sub-standard houses by agreement. Redevelopment schemes for the sites at present occupied by these houses are under discussion with the Area Planning Officer.

4 new houses were erected by private enterprise during the year, three of which comprised part of the development of a new site by a local contractor. This development is still proceeding.

No new houses were erected by the Council, but casual vacancies in existing houses made it possible for 13 families to be rehoused.

The annual renewal of housing applications was completed in January, and it was found that from a total of 90 applicants, only 27 had a true housing need based on inadequate accommodation.

A survey of the sub-standard houses was completed later in the year, and a report submitted to the Council. It was found that since the previous report in 1955, some 29 sub-standard houses had ceased to be occupied as dwellings, and 2 had been improved by new owners. Included in the former figure are 8 houses in the Bridge Street area which have been acquired by the Council, by agreement with the owner, with a view to demolition and redevelopment of the site. Similar action is contemplated with 2 further areas comprising 33 houses.

13 applications for housing improvement grant were received and approved during the year. The majority of the applications were for the installation of bathrooms and W.C. accommodation in older houses in the district. One application was for the conversion of an accommodation unit at the former Ministry of Supply Hostel at Howden Road into a dwelling for the new owner.

Maintenance of the Council's houses has been carried out by this department and several improvements were made, including the completion of the contract for the re-roofing of the 72 houses and flats on the former Ministry of Supply estate, and the replacement of independent boilers with a larger and more efficient appliance.

One coat maintenance painting continued for the ninth successive year. This system is proving to be most satisfactory, as it is not only economical but also ensures that wood and ironwork has maximum paint protection, and that the paintwork on the estates is always clean and bright.

Small maintenance repairs are done by the Council's staff, but larger items, including plumbing work, are carried out by contractor. A new 5 cwt. van was purchased during the year, for use mainly on house maintenance.

The annual gardens' competition was held once more, and it is remarkable to note that the same faces appear at the prizegiving each year. The competition also has the effect of drawing attention to those tenants who persistently neglect their gardens. Every effort is made to ensure that all gardens are maintained in a tidy condition, and that the gardens of neglectful tenants are not allowed to become a nuisance to those of their neighbours.

Housing conditions generally in the district are good; the majority of houses being substantially built of stone with slated roofs. Some houses are lacking in amenity, particularly in regard to bathrooms and indoor sanitary accommodation, but these conditions are being improved annually with the aid of grants. The proportion of owner-occupiers in relation to tenants is high, and there are few landlords owning more than one or two houses.

3. MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

One holiday site is licensed, restricted to 50 vans, but at no time has this figure been achieved. The site is popular with people normally resident in large cities, including Leeds and Bradford. During the summer months the majority of the vans are occupied for week-ends. There are a number of chalets on the site which are subject to a limited consent under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947., which ensures that maintenance is adequate. Drainage and water supply are available on the site, and a weekly collection of refuse is carried out by this Authority during the months when the site is occupied.

One application was granted during the year for a licence for a site for one residential caravan. Suitable conditions were imposed, designed to provide adequate sanitary facilities.

4. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A major extension to the sewerage system was completed which connected the hamlet of Brunthwaite on the East side of the town to the mains sewer system. The work was done in such a way as to provide sewerage for intervening development, should this occur. The completion of the sewer abated a nuisance which had been growing throughout previous years, caused by pollution of the beck course, due to an overloaded septic tank and filter. The total cost of the work including compensation for land disturbance was £1,436.

Some trouble was experienced when the main outfall sewer leading to the disposal works in Keighley Road commenced to surcharge, causing premature operation of the storm water overflows. Similar difficulty was encountered ten years ago, at that time it was found that the sewer contained an excessive amount of detritus, in the form of road grit and stones. On that occasion an effort was made to remove the material by means of a sewer plough, with only partial success.

This time it was decided to employ a specialist firm on the work, using equipment designed for the job. The work was completed in a highly successful way, from a 300 yard length of 18" sewer, approximately 10 tons of debris were removed, including sufficient knives, forks and spoons to fill four large cardboard cartons.

During the year a survey of the district was made to ascertain exactly the number of waste water closets still in use. The survey revealed that there still remained a larger number than had been supposed for some time, the actual number being 353. As a result, a report was prepared based on the survey, the Council deciding to make a grant of £10 to owners carrying out conversions voluntarily, as provided by the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

With the aid of this grant, together with housing improvement grants, some 37 conversions were completed during the period under review.

The plant at the Council's sewage disposal works was maintained in full operation, although only minimum works of maintenance were undertaken. No improvements to the plant are contemplated, in view of the proposed valley trunk sewer scheme, which is at present under preparation for submission to the Ministry. The total quantity of effluent treated during 1958 was rather lower than average, probably due to short-time working in some of the industries in the town.

5. FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

59 inspections of factories and workplaces were made, mainly in connection with the provision of adequate means of escape in case of fire. Two certificates were issued and all the outstanding work at four more factories was completed by the end of the year. One large mill was resurveyed due to a major change in occupancy, and a new schedule of outstanding work prepared.

The overall position at the end of the year was that, with the exception of the factory referred to above, all certificates have either been issued or are in course of preparation. It seems hopeful that all factories will have been surveyed, altered as necessary, and have received certificates by the middle of 1959.

This work has proceeded with the close co-operation of the officers of the County Fire Service and H.M. District Inspector of Factories, and the services of these officers are gratefully acknowledged. Similarly, acknowledgement should be made of the attitude of the factory owners, who have shown every desire to co-operate with the department, and have been prepared to undertake a considerable amount of work and expenditure to implement the recommendations of the Council.

During the course of the inspections, numerous minor infringements of the Factories Act, 1937 were noted, and in most instances the defects were remedied by the end of the period.

7. SCHOOLS:

There is one county secondary and one county primary school in the district, the primary school is housed in two buildings. Overflow classes are held in temporary accommodation in the town, namely in buildings forming part of places of religion. Meals are served in the main halls of both the secondary and primary schools, but all the preparation is carried out in a well equipped kitchen at the secondary school.

A substantial improvement was completed at Kirkgate Methodist Sunday School, which included the reconstruction of the existing kitchen to a modern standard. This building is used extensively for the various social activities connected with the church, and a good deal of catering is done there.

8. KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

There are no byelaws under Section 81 of the Public Health Act, 1936 in operation in the district. There is a good deal of animal keeping, particularly pigs and poultry. In some instances pigs are kept nearer to dwelling houses than the distance referred to in the Model Byelaw, and complaints of smell and fly nuisance do occur from time to time. It does not necessarily follow that the adoption of a byelaw would automatically obviate any further nuisance, for it often happens that the man nearest the houses is the most careful. One difficulty is that housing development has gradually encroached on agricultural land, resulting in pig-keepers being criticised for continuing to use buildings which have been used for this purpose for many years.

A petition containing some 50 names of householders, resident in one area of the town, was delivered to the Council protesting against a proposal to erect a large building for housing pigs and cattle on land adjoining their property. The Council considered the protest at some length, but as the proposal complained of was exempted from the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, and the building byelaws, no statutory action could be taken. An approach was made to the owner of the smallholding concerned who agreed to re-site the building some 80 ft. further away from the houses than originally intended. Unfortunately, the re-siting did little to mollify the protests of the neighbouring householders.

9. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

There is one cinema and six public houses in the district.

10. SMOKE ABATEMENT:

Most of the factories in the town use electricity for motive power, using their boilers for heating purposes only. Of the remainder one is a dyeworks where steam is required for the process, and the other a spinning mill using a steam engine for power. Mechanical stokers are fitted and in use in most cases, and few complaints are necessary regarding excessive dark smoke.

Domestic smoke continues to remain the worst problem, and the Council have adopted the Model Byelaw requiring approved smokeless fuel burning appliances to be fitted in all new property. This rule is also applied, so far as possible, to alterations to fireplaces as a result of housing improvement grants.

Towards the end of the year work was commenced on the survey of the district, prior to the submission of a report to the Council, concerning the possibility of designating smoke controlled areas.

This Council co-operated with the Corporation of Keighley in organising a Clean Air Act Exhibition. The Exhibition, which was held in Keighley, proved to be very interesting and informative, and was well attended. A Mobile Exhibition, working in conjunction with the main Exhibition, was stationed in Silsden and created a good deal of interest amongst the towns' folk.

11. OFFENSIVE TRADES:

There is a tannery in the district carrying on the trade of a fellmonger. The plant has been extensively modernised in recent years, and the processes carried on do not give rise to complaint.

12. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

A weekly collection of refuse and salvage is maintained throughout the area, with the exception of outlying farms where refuse is collected four times annually. The vehicles used on the work are 7 cubic yard side-loaders, and are in no way dustless, sometimes proving difficult to operate, particularly on windy days. There is no municipal dustbin scheme in operation in this district.

Salvage of waste materials, particularly paper, is maintained, the collectors being in receipt of a bonus based on salvage income. Some slight difficulty was experienced in disposing of waste paper at one period during the year owing to a market surplus, but the collection of scrap tins, which was always most uneconomic, had to be discontinued due to the lack of a market.

The controlled tip is situated at Keighley Road on land adjacent to the Council's sewage disposal works. Two prosecutions for larceny from the refuse tip were made in 1958.

With the commencement of the Litter Act, 1958 it was decided to increase substantially the number of litter bins available to the public. A new type of bin was designed, manufactured and fitted to each lamp column in the main streets of the town, and at rather wider intervals in the minor streets. There can be no doubt that the provision of an adequate number of bins has almost solved the litter problem, particularly in the shopping streets of the town.

13. RODENT CONTROL.

A part-time operative is employed on the work and during the year a total of 70 minor infestations were treated, including several treatments of the Council's refuse tip and sewage disposal works. No major infestations were detected during the period. A 10% test baiting of the sewerage system resulted in only one partial take being recorded, and consequently it was not deemed necessary to carry out a maintenance treatment.

As a result of representations made by this Department, this district was transferred from No.1. Workable Area Committee, based on Leeds, to the No. 2. Committee based on Skipton. The transfer has greatly facilitated the attendance of meetings.

14. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951:

No action was necessary during the year.

15. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951:

There is one business registered under this Act in the district.

16. MEAT FOR FEEDING ANIMALS:

There are no persons in the district engaged in this trade.

17. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:

Distribution of milk is carried out by two retailers and four producer-retailers. All milk is delivered in bottles or cartons, and is either Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised or T.T. Pasteurised. In addition two shops are registered for the sale of milk, one being for sterilised milk only. All samples taken during the year proved to be satisfactory.

At the commencement of the year there was one private slaughterhouse in use within the district, but the premises were used only by one of the butchers in the town. The majority of traders prefer to purchase their meat from wholesalers in Keighley or Skipton. The standard of quality of meat on sale throughout the district is consistently high.

Details of animals slaughtered and inspected are as follows:-

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u> <u>Cows.</u>			<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>		
	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. killed	101	8	6	486	6	Nil
No. inspected	101	8	6	486	6	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	16	2	1	32	Nil	Nil

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16%	25%	Nil	6%	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	2%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Method of disposal of condemned food: Collected by contractor after staining.

Towards the end of the year the owner of the slaughterhouse intimated his intention to discontinue slaughtering, and to convert the premises for use for other purposes.

It seems likely, therefore, that in 1959 there will be no slaughterhouses in the district. This is not surprising, however, as the throughput at the existing premises did not justify the expenditure which would be required to meet the new standards.

The question of the provision of slaughterhouses was considered by the Council some years ago, following a meeting with the meat traders in the town. As a result of the meeting it was the opinion of the Council that the present private facilities, together with the public abattoirs in neighbouring towns, i.e., Keighley and Skipton, were adequate.

The Council will now have to consider whether the changed circumstances necessitate any modification of this opinion.

Routine inspection of food premises continued throughout the year and numerous improvements were effected. One of the satisfactory improvements noted was the increased use of polythene bags for the pre-packing of raw vegetables, particularly in general shops from which other types of food-stuffs are sold. Action under the Food Hygiene Regulations was necessary on four occasions as a result of infringements noted during inspections.

The number of food shops in the town is as follows:-

Grocers and Mixed Businesses	21
Greengrocers	5
Fish Retailers	5
Fried Fish Shops	3
Butchers	10
Bakers and Confectioners	10
Restaurants and Cafes	1
Milk Bar	1
Sweets and Confectionery	4
Ice-Cream Manufacturer	1
Ice-d-lollie Manufacturer	1
Milk Retailers	6
Licensed Premises	6

Premises registered under Section 16 and 18: Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

Manufacturer of Ice-Cream	1
Sale and Storage of Ice-Cream	17
Preparation or manufacture of sausage or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	18
Milk and Dairies Regulations	2

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR, 1958.

Public Health Defects	438
Housing Acts	95
Rent Act	6
Factories - mechanical	155
non-mechanical	23
outworkers' premises	8
Filthy and verminous premises	10
Workplaces	57
Drainage	154
Rodent Control	287
Offensive Trades	2
Smoke Abatement	146
Rag Flock Act	5
Pet Shops	3
Shops Act	37
Movable Dwellings	31
Places of Entertainment, Public Houses, Etc.	111
Schools	22
Hairdressers and barbers	36
Pig sties	7
Council refuse tip	144
Dairies	13
Meat and other foods	623
Food Businesses:	
Public houses, hotels and restaurants	146
Canteen kitchens	44
Preserved foods	32
Bakehouses	32
Butchers	51
Fish fryers	19
General food shops and stores	195
Ice-cream premises and stalls	101
Food stalls and Hawkers of food	59
Infectious disease investigations	4
Interviews on premises with owners, agents and contractors	293
Petroleum Acts	238
<u>Samples:</u>	
(a) Milk	bacteriological 66
(b) Ice-Cream	" 68
(c) Town's water supply	" 12
	plumbo solvency 4
(d) Private water supply	bacteriological 3
	chemical 1
(e) Swimming Bath Water	bacteriological
Indoor Bath	" 36
School Indoor Bath	" 2

Complaints received and Notices Served
Defects and Nuisances.

Complaints received	66
Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts during 1958	24
Informal Notices under the Public Health & Housing Acts outstanding 31st December, 1957	9
Informal Notices requiring abatement in 1958	33
Informal notices abated in 1958	25
Informal Notices outstanding on 31st December, 1958	8
Statutory Notices served in 1958	6
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st December, 1957	1
Statutory Notices complied with in 1958	4
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st December, 1958	3
Defects outstanding 31st December, 1957	23
Defects found in 1958	83
Total defects requiring abatement	106
Total defects abated during 1958	76
Total defects outstanding 31st December, 1958	30

2. HOUSING.

Satisfactory progress has been made in dealing with the 348 unfit properties included in the 5 years programme submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in January, 1955. The number of properties still to be dealt with is 88. There is no doubt that the department can complete the programme within the period if sufficient rehousing accommodation is available.

During the year, an area consisting of 29 houses was represented under Section 157 of the Housing Act, 1957.

The following was the action taken to deal with houses in Clearance Areas and unfit houses elsewhere:--

<u>Clearance Areas</u>	<u>Houses</u> <u>Demolished</u>
Houses unfit for human habitation	27
<u>Not in Clearance Areas.</u>	
As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	14
Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	17
Unfit houses closed under Sect. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	2
<u>Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.</u>	
After informal action	24
After formal notice under --	
(a) Public Health Acts	4
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	-

3. MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

Two licences were granted giving permission to two caravan dwellers to occupy sites in the town.

In December, an application was made for permission to use land at Snaygill on the Keighley Road as a site for five movable dwellings. A licence was granted, subject to conditions regarding siting, class of movable dwellings, sanitary conveniences, drainage, water supply and accommodation for storage of refuse, in accordance with the provisions of section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There was an increase in the use of this type of dwelling. The public car park and other spare areas of land were used for siting trailer caravans for short periods. In the latter part of the year, the Health Committee recommended the Council, in the interests of public health, to consider the provision of an official site for movable dwellings.

4. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The methods of treatment at the Sewage Disposal Works were satisfactory, and there were no complaints of pollution. No extensions to the public sewers were made during the year. Only one property in the built-up area is not on the water-carriage system. The conveniences are inconvertible because of their position in relation to the public sewer.

The public health inspectors made one hundred and fifty four visits to inspect existing and new drains. The following improvements and new constructions were carried out:-

Hopper type water-closets replaced by pedestal	
type water-closets:	5
Additional water-closets to existing properties:	28
Water-closets provided for new properties:	29

The approximate number of sanitary conveniences in the district was 6,770.

5. FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948:

The inspections made and the contraventions found and remedied were as follows:-

Inspections	<u>Number</u>	Inspections	<u>Number of</u>	
	<u>on</u> <u>Register</u>		<u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>Prosecuted</u>
1. Factories - (non-mechanical) in which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by local authority	11	23	-	-
2. Factories (mechanical) in which sec. 7 is enforced by local authority	83	155	2	-

<u>Inspections:</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>Prosecuted.</u>
3. Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by local authority (excl.outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total:	94	178	2	-

	<u>Out-</u> <u>standing</u> <u>December</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>Number of cases in</u> <u>which defects were</u> <u>Found</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>Remedied</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>cases in which</u> <u>prosecutions</u> <u>were instituted.</u>
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences				
(a) insufficient	-	2	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	5	24	19	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not incl.offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total:	5	26	19	-

Outworkers' Premises:

The work, carried out in rooms of eight dwelling-houses, was burling and mending, associated with textile weaving. On inspection the places of work were found to be clean and satisfactory for the purpose.

6. WORKPLACES:

Fifty-seven inspections were made, and at four premises the sanitary conveniences did not comply with the provisions of section 46 Public Health Act, 1936. Those contraventions received attention. At the other premises the sanitary conveniences were found to be sufficient in number, and in a satisfactory condition.

7. SCHOOLS:

There are eleven schools in the area, to which twenty-two visits were made to inspect the sanitary conveniences. The general standard of cleanliness and repair was satisfactory.

Regular inspections were made of the school kitchens and food rooms. On the instructions of the Council, the neglect in attending to the decoration of two of these premises was brought to the notice of the West Riding County Council.

8. KEEPING OF ANIMALS:

51.

These premises are controlled by byelaws made under the provisions of section 81 Public Health Act, 1936.

The premises requiring supervision were four piggeries. One, referred to in the last report as needing constant supervision, was discontinued and new premises provided. The drainage of the new premises was not completed. The other premises were kept in a satisfactory condition.

9. PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT:

These premises include public houses, refreshment houses and other premises of a similar type. It is required, under the provisions of section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936, that owners or occupiers of these premises should provide and maintain in a suitable position such number of sanitary conveniences for the use of persons frequenting the premises as may be reasonable.

At one public house, new conveniences were constructed and repairs were carried out at four others. During the last few years considerable improvements have been completed at these premises, and the standard of construction and cleanliness is high.

10. SMOKE ABATEMENT:

After 1st June, 1958, the remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, became effective. The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958 made it an offence for the continuous emission of dark smoke from a chimney of an industrial plant, caused otherwise than from soot-blowing, for a period exceeding 4 minutes, or the emission of black smoke for more than 2 minutes in the aggregate in any period of 30 minutes. Another important provision of the Act was to make the excessive emission of dark smoke from a railway locomotive an offence.

One hundred and twenty-six timed observations were made and in six instances there were contraventions. In all cases, except one, the excess emission of smoke was due to the unsatisfactory firing and management of plant. The other was caused by a boiler defect. The British Railways were informed of nuisances caused by the emission of black smoke from engines, particularly those operating on the Skipton-Ilkley line. It was not found necessary to take any further action than the service of notices. In all cases there were improvements. Although there were contraventions, it was felt that it was the general desire of the owners of industrial plant to assist in the reduction of air pollution. In Skipton, as in other areas, the greater part of the pollution of the atmosphere is caused by smoke from domestic chimneys. This is a matter that will require the consideration of the Council in the future.

11. OFFENSIVE TRADES:

There is one tripe boiling establishment at the Council's slaughterhouse, which is under daily supervision.

In addition, there is one rag and bone dealer, and on inspection, the premises were found to be clean and well conducted.

12. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The department has three refuse collectors in regular service; one 18 cubic yards Dennis Shefflex Dual-tip, rear loader, and two Karrier Bantam, 7 cubic yards capacity, side loaders. Teams consisting of driver and four loaders were engaged on the large vehicle, and driver and two loaders on each of the smaller vehicles. An additional collector was maintained in case of breakdown or the servicing of one of the other vehicles.

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained, apart from occasional delays after the holiday periods.

Trade refuse is collected from business premises at an annual charge, calculated at 4d per bin per week, after the first bin which is free. The charge for the collection and disposal of a load of refuse is £1. 2. 6d. and 1/6d a load for disposal only.

At the request of the Council, kitchen waste bins were removed from the back streets, and the only special collections of kitchen waste were from catering establishments.

Controlled tipping was continued on land off Ings Lane. Mechanical equipment was hired for the grading and soiling of 3.2 acres of tipped area, and the removing of the sod and soil from a new tipping site.

The sale of salvage continued to be a satisfactory source of income and totalled £1,494. 7. 5d. of which the workmen received £240. 8s. 8d. in bonus.

The following account of the cost of refuse collection and disposal was kindly furnished by the Treasurer of the Council:-

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

1st April, 1957 - 31st March, 1958.

EXPENDITURE.Refuse Collection and Motor Vehicles

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.
Wages	5,102	19	-				
Sick Pay & Holiday Pay	402	-	3				
National Insurance	183	4	9				
Superannuation Contributions	149	17	8				
Additional Superannuation Allowances	56	19	1				
Equal Annual Charge	94	2	4				
Motor Vehicles, repair and maintenance	291	9	5				
Petrol and Oil	521	9	-				
Renewals Contribution, motor vehicles	650	-	-				
Rent, Licences & Insurances	301	1	1				
Implements, tools & protective clothing	74	9	5				
Rent and Insurance	24	2	7				
Other Expenses	16	4	2				
				7,867	13	9	

/continued

53.

£. s. d. £. s. d. £ s. d.

B/F.

7,867 18 9

Refuse Disposal:

Wages and Expenses - Salvage	831	14	1						
Wages - Tip	470	4	7						
Sick Pay & Holiday Pay	37	14	1						
National Insurance	17	18	11						
Superannuation Contributions	3	5	0						
Repair and Maintenance	101	6	11						
Resoiling and levelling tip	4	7	6						
Rent, Rates and Insurance	40	19	0						
Other expenses	8	13	8	1,516	3	9			
							9,384	2	6
							GROSS COST:		

INCOME:Refuse Collection

Charges, Trade Refuse 236 6 7

Salvage:

Waste paper	1,743	19	3			
Other salvage	43	11	4			
Kitchen waste	50	0	0			
				2,073	17	2

Motor Vehicles:

Hire Charges	12	15	0			
				12	15	0

Refuse Disposal:

66 3 7

Tip rents and charges				66	3	7	2,152	15	9
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NETT COST:				7,231	6	9
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13. RODENT CONTROL:

Immediate attention was given to complaints and two hundred and eighty-seven visits were made. The poisons used were zinc phosphide with the addition of sugar meal, and a mixture of Warfarin with oatmeal.

In March, test baits were laid in 10% of the sewer manholes and no bait was taken. Council undertakings - slaughter-house, sewage works and refuse tip - were treated periodically, and kept free from infestations. The other premises baited were as follows:-

	<u>Rats:</u>	<u>Mice:</u>
Business premises	2	9
Dwelling-houses	3	2
Food premises	2	8
Farm buildings and pig sties	2	
Back courses	1	

14. RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

On inspection, the three registered premises were found to be satisfactory, proper registers were being kept and clean filling materials were in use. The work done was mostly in connection with the reconditioning and remaking of articles.

15. PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Three licences were granted to keep pet animals. Dogs, fish and birds were kept under satisfactory conditions.

16. MEAT FOR FEEDING ANIMALS:

Byelaws made under the provisions of the West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951, requiring the sterilisation of meat sold for consumption by dogs, cats and other animals, are in operation. Sterilised meat was sold from two shops, and no contraventions of the byelaws came to the notice of the Department.

17. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:(a) MILK SUPPLY.The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54.

Number of milk distributors: 21

Number of dairy farmers from outside the urban district distributing milk in the district: 3

The Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950.The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised) Milk Regulations, 1949-1953.

Dealers Licences:-

(a) Tuberculin tested	7
(b) Tuberculin tested "pasteurised"	17
(c) Pasteurised	16
(d) Sterilised	13

Milk Samples:

	Number	<u>Bacteriological</u> Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin tested	9	7	2
Tuberculin tested "pasteurised"	33	33	-
Pasteurised	13	13	-
Pasteurised (schools)	6	6	-
Ungraded	4	3	1
Sterilised	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>66</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>3</u>

Approximately 95% of the milk supply was pasteurised at West Marton in the rural area, and delivered to a dairy locally for distribution to retailers. The local dairy is fitted with a refrigerator for storage of the supply. The churns and bottles are returned to West Marton for cleansing and sterilising. The methods of distribution were satisfactory.

The unsatisfactory samples of tuberculin tested milk were taken from a supply to a hospital. The source of supply was immediately stopped by the hospital authorities. The unsatisfactory results of samples were referred to the responsible authority for attention.

On occasions, there were complaints of foreign matter, milk bottle tops and pieces of glass being found in bottles. These bottles had escaped the notice of the assistant engaged on the washing and bottling machine. Much of this trouble could be eliminated if better care were taken by some members of the public in the use and handling of the bottles before they are returned to the dairyman. Some bottles are returned in a filthy condition which makes the cleansing of them most difficult. It is not too much to ask the general public, the schools and institutions to rinse out the bottles and return them promptly. In protection of the public, the law requires the distributor to cleanse the bottles before returning to the dairy. This is a matter which requires the public's co-operation.

(b) SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

The slaughtering of all animals for food was carried out at the Council's slaughterhouse, and all the carcasses and organs of the animals received were inspected.

The slaughterhouse is of a modern design and well equipped. With very few additions, the premises and equipment comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, which come into operation at a date to be fixed by the Minister after 1st January, 1959.

The charges made for the use of the slaughterhouse were as follows:- beasts 10/- Calves 2/6d sheep 2/6d pigs 5/-. These charges include the free use of lairages, electrically operated stunners and overhead scales.

The quality of animals slaughtered was good, and the department received co-operation in every way from members of the trade.

The standard of cleanliness of the vans engaged in the transport of meat was good, and they were of a satisfactory design.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 and Amendment Act, 1954.

Thirty-one renewals of licences and two new licences to slaughter animals were granted during the year.

Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations.

A modern cattle stunning pen is in use, and a cubicle is provided for the stunning of pigs. Cattle are stunned with a captive bolt pistol, sheep with electrically operated tongs, and pigs with tongs or captive bolt pistol. Animals confined to lairages over 12 hours were provided with food and water and the other regulations were complied with.

The following tables show the animals slaughtered and inspected and particulars of the meat condemned. The condemned meat was stained with a green dye, and sold to a contractor who processed it under steam pressure.

Animals slaughtered:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	128	-	437	233	798
February	120	-	371	209	700
March	144	3	424	233	804
April	127	1	348	223	699
May	122	1	314	155	592
June	139	-	565	173	877
July	100	-	568	144	812
August	112	3	606	153	874
September	139	1	696	189	1,025
October	136	5	570	210	921
November	132	4	558	205	899
December	135	2	514	405	1,056
Total:	1,534	20	5,971	2,532	10,057

Weight of Meat and Organs Condemned:

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.
Cattle:				
4 whole carcasses	10.	0.	10	
2 part carcasses		3.	26.	
Calves:				
12 whole carcasses	3.	3.	4.	
Sheep:				
29 whole carcasses	8.	2.	11.	
3 part carcasses		1.	14.	
Pigs:				
2 whole carcasses	1.	0.	18.	
29 part carcasses	2.	3.	9.	
Heads and tongues of all animals (except pigs)		5.	2.	14.
Edible offal and fat	2.	7.	0.	11.
	4.	0.	2.	5.

Weight of Meat and Offal inspected and
condemned in whole or in part:

	<u>Cattle excl. Cows.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed and inspected	861	673	20	5,971	2,532
All disease except tuberculosis and cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	3	1	12	29	2

- continued -

57.

	<u>Cattle excl. Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	259	217	-	229	461
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	30.43	32.39	60.00	4.32	18.28
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	11	-	-	27
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.23	1.63	-	-	1.06
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	2	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	5	2	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Other food found unfit for human consumption
and disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip.

Food in tins or glass containers:

<u>Meat</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>	<u>Fruit</u>	<u>Soup</u>	<u>Fish</u>
117	41	188	317	29	20

Miscellaneous

21

Other Food:

26 - 8 oz. packets of margarine
28 lbs Cod fillet
28 lbs Sausages
52 lbs Shoulder steak
2 lbs Kidney
136 lbs Idaho beans
28 lbs Butter beans

(c) FOOD PREMISESFood and Drugs Act, 1955
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955-1957.

<u>Registered Premises - Section 16.</u>	<u>Number</u>
1. Preparation and manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food:	8
2. (a) Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream:	1
(b) Storage and sale of ice-cream:	56

63 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. 62 samples were placed in provisional grade 1; 5 in provisional grade 2 and 1 in provisional grade 4.

Other food premises:

Hotels and Public Houses (serving meals)	10
Public Houses	17
Clubs	4
School kitchens	8
Hospital kitchens	3
Factory canteen kitchens	3
Restaurants	14
Fish fryers	8
Chocolate manufacturers	1
Retail grocery	61
Wholesale grocery	4
Confectionery - retail	1
Bakeries and retail shops	10
Bakeries - wholesale	2
Cooked meats	1
Tripe etc.	1
Orange squash manufacturers	1
Bottling of beer and wines	1
Chocolate and sweets - retail	13
Fruit, greengrocery, fish	4
Fruit and greengrocery	6
Butchers	14

Stalls:

Sweets	1
Fruit and greengrocery	4
Confectionery	1
Snack bars	3
Butchers	1
Fishmongers	1

Hawkers of Food:

Fish and greengrocery	2
Fish	1
Grocery	2
Meat	3

Six hundred and seventy-nine inspections were made of food premises. The premises registered under Section 16 of the Act were inspected regularly, and the standard of cleanliness of these premises and equipment was generally satisfactory. The grade 4 sample of ice-cream was found to be due to a defective refrigerator. The refrigerator was repaired and on re-sampling the ice-cream was satisfactory. The general practice in the town is the sale of pre-wrapped ice-cream.

Generally, the managements of food establishments co-operated with the department in every way. They are let down by the employees who in many cases appear to be uninterested and unaware of the importance of carrying out the simple rules of personal hygiene. This apathy appears to be more prevalent in food premises where occasional staff is employed. Over the last four years there has been a marked improvement in the construction and cleanliness of premises, particularly retail shops, and all the premises are now provided with adequate facilities for hand-washing.

The following repairs and improvements were carried out to food premises:-

Walls and ceilings decorated	24
Walls and ceilings washed down	4
Ceilings replastered and rendered in cement	2
Walls lined with non-absorbent material	1
Floors renewed or repaired	3
Sanitary conveniences repaired and decorated	7
Artificial lighting provided in sanitary conveniences	5
Wash-hand basins provided	1
Sinks installed	1
Hot water provided	3
Refrigerators installed	7

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

INSPECTIONS DURING 1958.

Accumulations	14
Building Inspections (Housing)	96
" " " (other than Housing)	125
Closets (Defective)	10
" (Conversions)	69
" (Additional)	46
Drains (Defective or blocked)	36
" (New)	120
Factories and Workshops	14
Food (Preparation and Catering)	65
" (Shops, Stalls, etc).	35
Housing (Public Health and Housing Acts)	166
Infectious Diseases	9
Ice Cream Premises	45
Interviews (with Agents, Builders, etc)	69
Milk and Dairies	24
Movable Dwellings	38
Nuisances	88
Overcrowding	8
Petroleum Acts	21
River Pollution	6
Rodent Control	93
Refuse Collection and Disposal	56
Samples (Bacteriological)	
Ice Cream	35
Milk	11
Water	73
Schools	22
Septic Tanks	56
Slaughterhouses	22
Water Supplies	36

HOUSING:

The Council have not erected any houses during the year.

One house for a private owner has been erected, and two more were under construction at the end of the year.

A large house has been converted to two dwellings, and a stable and coach house have been converted to a dwelling house.

Overcrowding:

Three cases of overcrowding have come to notice. Two of these have been alleviated, one by re-housing some of the occupants in a Council house, and the other by the owner of the house agreeing to the construction of two additional bedrooms for accommodation, for this purpose Grant Aid under the Housing Acts has been approved.

In the third case the occupier of a farmhouse overcrowded his premises by admitting an additional family who were alleged to be without home. This case came to notice late in the year, and is at present under review by the Council with a view to providing Council house accommodation for the additional family.

In these cases some 20 persons are involved.

Improvement Grants.

The Council have granted 50% of approved estimates towards the cost of improvement to older houses. 17 applications in all for Grant Aid have been approved, 12 for tenanted houses, and 5 for Owner-occupied houses.

Repair, etc.

Housing repair work has been carried out to 43 properties, informal action only being necessary.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

There has been a slight increase in this type of dwelling in the District, practically all these are used for recreational and holiday purposes, and very few as permanent dwellings.

Shireburn Caravan Site.

This site - licenced for 25 caravans - has been nearly always full to capacity during the period allowed for occupation (March to October inclusive).

The site has been exceptionally well conducted, and no complaints have been received.

In June an enquiry was held by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to hear an appeal by the Owner against the Council's decision not to allow a further 50 caravans on the site, the appeal was unsuccessful. Permission was given later, however, for the stationing of 18 caravans on a different portion of the land, but as yet no increase has been made.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The Sewerage scheme at West Bradford - now completed - is working quite satisfactorily, and premises within the range of the Sewer have been connected, great care being taken to keep out all surface and roof water from the system.

Some trouble was experienced at first with the electric rotary pumps which forced sewage up to the Clitheroe Borough sewers, but this now appears to have been rectified.

The modernisation scheme for the Waddington Sewage Works was approved by the Ministry in September. It is hoped that work on this scheme will commence early in the new year.

The sewerage of the villages of Slaidburn and Newton - a much needed requirement - now appears to be a probability; the scheme is to be submitted to the Council and thence to the Ministry in the near future.

In the outlying portions of the District away from sewered areas, drainage work and the conversion of earth closets to W.C's is making slow but steady progress. The following table shows works completed in 1958:-

Privy Closets converted to W.C's.	1
Pail Closets converted to W.C's.	36
Additional W.C's to old properties	16
" " " new properties	2
Septic Tanks provided	15

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS:

There are 31 of these premises in the District, and to these 14 visits of inspection have been made.

In two cases the attention of the Owner was drawn to defects.

One was insufficiency of toilet accommodation owing to increase in staff, and the other was unsuitable type of toilets.

In the first instance additional accommodation was provided, and in the second a block of old dilapidated closets was pulled down, and a new block of modern toilets and a cloakroom was built in its place.

SCHOOLS:

There are 13 schools in the District, comprising 11 Primary, 1 Roman Catholic and 1 Secondary Modern.

The toilets at these schools, when inspected, were always found to be in a clean condition, but the type of toilet accommodation at some schools leaves much to be desired.

W.C's are provided in 6 premises, Chemical Closets in 4, and the remaining 3 are Sanitary Pails .

It is hoped that schemes of modernisation in these latter cases will be put in hand as soon as possible.

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

Since the departure of the gut-scraping business to new premises in another district, there have been no offensive trades in this area.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL:

During the year the Council have extended the scavenging area to include the Parish of Middop, so that now this service is carried out in 18 of our 19 Parishes.

The remaining Parish (Easington) comprises mostly scattered farms, many of these being some distance from main roads.

The collections are fortnightly, and no complaints have been received.

RODENT CONTROL:

Disinfestation treatments which have been carried out to farms, business premises and private properties have been effective as subsequent inspections have shown.

Regular attention has been given to the Council's Refuse Tips and Sewage Works, and any infestations have been kept within reasonable bounds.

Owing to negative results in previous years, the test-baiting of the Sewage systems at Gisburn, Bolton-by-Bowland, Grindleton, West Bradford and Waddington has not been carried out this year.

Further test-baitings of the Sewage systems in these villages will, however, be undertaken next year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD:Milk Supply:

This is a milk producing area and so far as is known all Dealers in the district are producer-retailers.

11 samples of milk from retailers have been taken and submitted for B.coli and Methylene Blue tests; all of these were found to be satisfactory.

10 samples of milk, examined for the presence of tuberculosis were found to be negative.

Slaughterhouses:

Most of the meat consumed in this area is slaughtered in adjoining districts.

In December 1957 the licence for one of the two slaughterhouses in the district was relinquished, and its use as such was discontinued. The remaining slaughterhouse is used solely for the slaughter of pig casualties, as it is attached to a large piggery.

The following table shows the number of animals inspected and the percentage of meat condemned. All condemned meat was disposed of by incineration.

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excl.</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
No. killed	-	-	-	-	72	-
No. inspected	-	-	-	-	72	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	4	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	14	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	-	-	-	-	25	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuber- culosis	-	-	-	-	2.77	-
Cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigerat- ion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Canned Foods.

The following have been surrendered as unfit for human consumption:-

Ham and Chicken Roll	...	...	...	11b. 13 ozs.
Tinned Ham	...	...	...	10lbs. 14 ozs.
Pork Loin	...	...	...	6lbs. 11 ozs.

Food Premises:

Many visits of inspection have been made to Food Premises, and in several cases hand wash-basins, first-aid outfits and improved accommodation have been provided.

During the summer months, supervision of food and snack kiosks in the Hodder Valley and the Trough of Bowland has been required. One or two breaches of the Food Hygiene Regulations have been dealt with informally and forthwith.

One poultry farmer who has in addition a poultry dressing and preparation business, was found to be doing work in premises which were very poorly equipped for the purpose. In due course many improvements were carried out:-

The premises were divided for each purpose (plucking and dressing). The interior walls were rendered smooth in cement, tables, etc. were covered with impervious material, and washing facilities, etc. for hands and equipment were provided. The premises now meet with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Of the 35 Ice Cream samples taken for analysis, 34 were found highly satisfactory (Grade 1).

There have been no new educational activities during the year, but in many instances advice has been sought and given with regard to the requirements and provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

WATER SUPPLIES:

The main Bowland Regional Water Scheme is now completed, some 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of main having been laid. These mains, in addition to supplying villages have provided a source of water for isolated properties, some of which have previously had to rely on well supplies and inadequate springs for their needs.

A further extension to the above scheme was commenced late in the year, and when this is completed some three miles of additional main will have been laid.

The following table shows the results of bacteriological analysis of water from villages and other sources, taken during the year.

	<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory:</u>
Bashall Eaves	3	
Bolton-by-Bowland	4	
Dunsop Bridge	3	
Gisburn	4	
Grindleton	4	
Holden Horton	4	
Mitton Great	4	
Newton-in-Bowland	3	
Rimington	3	
Sawley	6	
Slaidburn	4	
Tosside	3	1
Waddington	3	
West Bradford (Mains)	4	
West Bradford (Tagglesmire)	3	
Single Properties, proposed (etc).	2	1
Tests on Mains (Regional Scheme)	6	4
	<u>67</u>	<u>6</u>

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

In presenting details of the Annual Report for 1958 I would refer briefly to the following:-

INSPECTIONS:

The following Table gives the number of Inspections made under the various main headings:-

HOUSING	151
MOVABLE DWELLINGS	8
FOOD PREMISES	149
REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL	45
WATER SUPPLIES	156
DRAINAGE	94
MILK & DAIRIES	12
FACTORIES	8
NUISANCES	Nil
RODENT DESTRUCTION	53
PETROLEUM STORAGE	18
INFECTIOUS DISEASE	4

HOUSING:

Housing Act (Improvements). Sec. 30., Housing
(Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

- (a) Advances for the purpose of acquiring or improving houses: Nil
- (b) Grants for conversion of buildings into houses or for altering, enlarging, repairing or improving houses:

Six applications for Grant have been received during the past year, all of which have been approved at a total Grant cost of £592.

Improvement Schemes have been completed during the past year at Silverdale, High Luning, No. 1. Hallbank, No. 2 King's Yard, Laith Bank, and No.1. Guldrey Terrace.

General:

Since the completion of the Council's building programme in 1956, no further building has been carried out to date.

The possible provision of further accommodation to meet the needs of aged persons by the erection of flats or small dwellings, is, however, receiving attention.

Statutory Action:

Three "Time and Place" Notices have been served in respect of properties at Goutley and Sedbergh, and two out of four back-to-back houses (Nos. 6, 8, 10 and 12 Long Lane), vacated and re-housed by the Council.

Arising out of the "Time and Place" Notices, two houses, Nos. 92 and 94, Main Street, Sedbergh, have been closed and the tenants re-housed.

Very considerable difficulty has, however, been experienced in the case of the third Notice, - a difficulty which has not yet been resolved. This centred round the issuing of a Closing Order, Sec. 17(3) of the Housing Act, 1957., in respect of a farm house deemed to be unfit at Beckside, Goutley.

From correspondence between the Clerk of the Council and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government it would appear that the security of tenure of an agricultural tenant is provided, not by the Rent Acts, but by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948. This means that the landlord of an agricultural holding may obtain possession only under the provisions of the 1948 Act, and these provisions, especially Sections 23 and 24 make it extremely difficult.

As it was thought that the Council would be unsuccessful in any proceedings taken against either the owner or the tenant it would appear that the present unsatisfactory position will have to be accepted pending amendment of the Slum Clearance Legislation.

While it is unfortunate, it appears that this anomaly will have to be accepted, and any action such as the above contemplated by a Local Authority, be postponed.

Private Enterprise:

Of seven houses under construction in 1958 three have been completed, the remaining four being in various stages of advancement.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS:

With one exception no difficulty has been experienced on this score during the past year.

While this last was satisfactorily dealt with without resorting to statutory action, it would appear that with the growth of caravanning this problem may become more acute.

There are no licensed caravan sites in this area, but it is proposed to use the former Pinfold Housing Site for this purpose as from 1st April, 1959.

This site will be limited to some 18 caravans.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

No Sewage Works extensions have been carried out during the past year. While the diversion of surface water from the Joss Lane area by the laying of approximately 600 yards of 15" Surface Water Drain in 1957 has assisted in minimising the risk of flooding

to the basements of certain properties adjacent to M.H.12 at the foot of Loftus Hill, and thereby lessened the possibility of the discharging of surface water into the foul sewer at this point - there is still a large volume of surface water reaching the Sewage Works at Sedbergh.

In view of improvements contemplated at the Works, it has been deemed advisable to install a Lea Recorder with a 50" V notch gauge plate, readings of the flow to be taken over a period of three months or so. The readings have so far shown a remarkable variation according to the weather, the variation being between 2,000 - 60,000 galls. per hour.

Proposed Sewer Extension:

With a view to improving unsatisfactory conditions in the hamlet of Millthorp, it is proposed to lay a 6" branch sewer from Derry to Birks, a distance of 1,416 yards.

It is anticipated that this will result in the improvement of some 20 houses in Millthorp by conversion to the water carriage system (etc)., and that certain other properties en route will connect to the new sewer in place of septic tanks/cossponds, as at present.

Dent Sewage Disposal:

No works of extension have been carried out during the past year, only minor works of maintenance and repair being required.

Lea Yeat Sewage Disposal:

Beyond routine attention, no extension or improvements have been carried out to these Works.

Garsdale (Railway Cottages) Sewage Disposal:

Of comparatively recent construction, no difficulty has been experienced with these Works, nor have any sewer extension or improvements been carried out.

FACTORIES:

There are 27 factories coming within the purview of the Council under the Factories Act, 1937.

No action has been required by the Council at any of these premises.

FOOD SUPPLY: Slaughterhouses and Food Inspection:

Out of a total of five slaughterhouses in the area three are licensed; the remaining two butchers obtaining their supplies from Kendal, which continues to be the Central Slaughterhouse for adjacent districts.

This being a T.T. area the quality of stock supplied by the local butchers is of a high standard.

	<u>Cattle excl. Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	136	6	-	519	121	-
Number inspected	136	6	-	519	121	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some organ was condemned	18	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	12	-	-	3	-	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Some part or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis						
Cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigerat- ion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

MILK SUPPLY:

There are two retailers (non-producers) of T.T. Milk in this area. Nine samples have been taken for Methylene Blue Test, seven of these were satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

- (a) Number of premises at which improvements or alterations have been carried out: 1
- (b) Any other action: Nil

SCAVENGING AND CLEANSING:

No further extensions to the Council's scavenging area have been made during the past year. The area served includes:-

Sedbergh	weekly.
Dent	"
Lea Yeat	fortnightly
Gawthorpe	"
Garsdale	"
Marthwaite	"
Cautley	"
Howgill	monthly
Danny Bridge	"
(Back Road Section)	

RODENT CONTROL:

Routine disinfection of the Council's two refuse tips, situated respectively at Langstone Quarry and Busk Lane, have been carried out throughout the year.

Sewer treatments at Sedbergh and Dent have also been carried out with Nil result.

I propose to carry out a further test of these sewers in the coming year.

COUNCIL DEPOT AND GARAGES, MARYFELL:

This year has seen the completion of this amended scheme, which includes the provision of a Storage Depot for stock with refuse vehicle garage adjoining, and also the provision of nine lock-up garages.

SMOKE ABATEMENT:

No action has been necessary by the local authority under the Clean Air Act, or the Public Health Act, 1936.

CEMETERY, SEDBERGH:

Extended work in the re-shaping and re-surfacing of the road and paths throughout the Cemetery at Sedbergh have been carried out.

This included the leading and spreading of 91 tons of material.

Preliminary steps have been taken for the erection of public Sanitary accommodation. It is intended that this work will be carried out during the coming year by the Council's employees.

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICTSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

In presenting my Report upon the work of the Department for 1958 I would mention the following:-

INSPECTIONS.

The following table gives the number of inspections made under the various main headings:-

Housing	168
Movable dwellings	25
Food Premises	504
Refuse collection and disposal	200
Water supplies	98
Drainage	108
Milk and Dairies	53
Factories	29
Nuisances	46
Rodent Destruction	69
Petroleum Storage	58
Infectious Diseases	4

HOUSING.

There are now 4,606 houses in the District, and during the year under review 64 were made fit, formal action being necessary in two cases.

Representations were made during the year in respect of 1 clearance area involving 5 houses in Settle, and 3 individual houses (2 in Settle and 1 in Giggleswick). One clearance area was confirmed, and three individual unfit houses were closed. Demolition proceeded very slowly, only one individual house being dealt with.

15 families were rehoused during the year, 11 from Clearance Areas, etc., and four from overcrowded conditions, but there were, however, eight cases of overcrowding still outstanding.

Necessary action under Rent Act, 1957 was limited to the issue of six certificates of disrepair. In one case an undertaking was given to carry out the repairs and three certificates were cancelled following completion of the works. It is felt that in many cases tenants have not taken full advantage of the rather complicated facilities afforded to them under the Act.

The provision of new houses was "steady", 24 Council houses being completed, and 8 by private enterprise.

Improvement grants again continued to be reasonably popular. During the year under review applications were approved in respect of 15 houses for a total value of £1,920., and 24 schemes were completed.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

There are seven licensed sites in the District on which are stationed about 60 dwellings. These were reasonably well kept during the year, and no serious nuisance was reported, but at Ingleton where occasionally vans stayed for varying periods and were occupied by persons of the "general dealer" type, conditions at times tended to be a bit "rough" and needed much supervision.

Many individual vans continue to arrive in the District and remain for a few months during the summer, a practice which appears to be growing. This type of caravanner, however, seems to keep the dwellings and surroundings in fairly good order, but overlooks the necessity for a licence if the statutory period is exceeded, and it is a most difficult problem to deal with.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The control of these services is within the purview of the Council's Engineer, but naturally your Public Health Inspectors take an interest in this work because the provision of a new sewerage scheme in a hitherto unsewered village enables more energy to be devoted to the improvement of the sanitary circumstances of that particular group of houses, and indeed it is felt that all "groups" of houses should have provision for modern facilities wherever possible.

Since the end of the last War only one unsewered village has been partially sewered, viz: Horton-in-Ribblesdale, but plans are well in hand for the completion of the whole scheme in the very near future. Schemes at Rathmell and Kirkby Malham are very desirable, but it is rather ironical that in the latter village a large proportion of the houses have been provided with septic tanks in a concentrated area within the last few years at the owners expense, and indeed, some with the aid of Improvement Grants. A public sewerage system would have been much more preferable had such a course been found possible.

Most of the more populous parishes are now provided with public systems, but there have been complaints from the Rivers Board regarding certain of the disposal works and the Council have employed the services of a consultant to advise upon the sewerage and sewage disposal at Settle, Giggleswick and Langcliffe.

FACTORIES.

There are within the District 134 premises coming within the control of the Council's duties under the Factories Act, 1937 and in 6 cases notices were received from the Factory Inspector calling attention to some contravention. These were mainly in connection with sanitary conveniences at some of the smaller factories.

Not all factories have yet been issued with certificates as to means of escape in case of fire where applicable, but steady progress is being made in this direction.

SCHOOLS.

School meals and toilet accommodation are the principal subjects involving the Council at school premises although on odd occasions infestations with mice have been successfully dealt with.

All the schools where a sewerage system is available are provided with water closets, some being rather antiquated, but primitive conditions still exist in some of the more remote schools, chemical closets and even the old privy being still in existence. The Council's powers of course are limited under the Public Health Act, making the problem more difficult where no public sewers are available, but it is felt that the Education or responsible Authorities should make greater efforts to modernise the toilet facilities even where it may be necessary to install septic tank sewage disposal.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

The Council has very old byelaws relating to the keeping of animals, but in modern times they are not very useful on the odd occasion when trouble arises.

During the year trouble was experienced at a piggery in a very congested old part of Settle, the nuisance being aggravated by the boiling of a stock of most objectionable "swill". A statutory notice was served upon the owner/occupier requiring certain improvements to be carried out, but at the year end the notice had not expired, and no works had been done to comply with it although different collection arrangements were made regarding the "swill".

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

In the district there are eight factories with chimneys, and two lime burning quarries. No excessive emissions were noted from any of the factories, but large quantities of smoke from the lime kilns were again apparent from time to time.

Under the Clean Air Act, 1956, supervision of the lime burning plants was transferred to the Alkali Works Inspectorate, and it is to be hoped that they will bring great pressure to bear where such is necessary to reduce the emissions which take place on occasions.

People are, to their credit, becoming litter conscious, but the odd fish and chip paper in the village market place is nothing compared with the palls of smoke which sometimes cloud our beautiful rural skies.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

No changes have taken place during the year, the work continuing by direct labour under the same system as has operated for some time. Collections of dry refuse are made fortnightly over the whole area with the exception of outlying farms, and disposal is by controlled tipping at four tips, viz: Bentham, Ingleton, Wigglesworth, and Payley Green. No salvage work or emptying of privies etc. is undertaken.

Three motor vehicles were fully employed, and during the year 1,819 loads of refuse were collected and disposed of.

Trade refuse is removed chiefly from shops in Settle at an extra charge of 10/- per shop per quarter. It was found, however, that as holiday times, bouts of sickness, etc. occurred, there was inevitably some delay in collection, giving rise to complaints in various parts of the District, so that the Council, after considering a report by a special sub-committee, decided to improve the service by the provision of another motor vehicle with the necessary staff, but at the year end the scheme had not been put into operation.

In considering the effect which holidays, sickness, etc., can have on a small staff, it is interesting to note that during the year 75 man weeks were lost from these causes.

RODENT CONTROL.

As has been the case in previous years the time devoted to rodent control has been dependent upon the availability of the operative; who, when the cleansing staff is depleted has to assist with removal and disposal of refuse. It will be appreciated from my remarks under "Public Cleansing" that the occasions when the operative has been ~~available~~ have been few. However, during the year disinfestation was carried out at all the tips, and at the major sewage disposal works. Infestations were reported at eight other sites and inspections made and the necessary treatments carried out.

It was not found possible to undertake a treatment of the sewerage systems.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD ETC.

MILK SUPPLY:

There are still 40 milk retailers in the district which as yet is non-specified, but as stated last year, many of these only sell very small quantities in the more remote scattered habitations, and of this number all, with the exception of eight are producer-retailers. Two retailers are licenced for the sale of Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk.

In all 67 samples of raw milk were taken, and the following table shows the results:-

	<u>Samples for</u> <u>Methylene</u> <u>Blue Test</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Biological</u> <u>Test</u> <u>(T.B).</u>	<u>%</u> <u>Satisfactory</u>
Ordinary Milk	4	100	1	100
Tuberculin Tested Milk	57	88	5	100

SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

So far as is known the carcasses of all the animals slaughtered in the District for food were examined in the four licensed slaughterhouses. These operated as in the previous year, and no difficulties were experienced in connection with times and notices of slaughter.

The following table shows the numbers of animals slaughtered and those affected with disease.

Compared with last year fewer sheep, but more cattle were slaughtered, and particular attention is drawn to the negligible number of carcasses affected with tuberculosis compared with ten years ago when 26% cattle and 23% pigs showed some evidence of the disease.

	<u>Cattle excl. Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	441	334	10	1,718	261	Nil
Number inspected	441	334	10	1,718	261	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	7	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	140	134	-	90	6	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	31	40	10	5	2	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	2	-	-	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1	less than 1	-	-	2	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD PREMISES.

The following table shows the premises in the district, in all 217, engaged in food distribution in some form or another ranging from the small house/shop to the larger store, cafe, or hotel.

Catering establishments	... ..	71
Bakohouses	... ..	15
Other food shops	... ..	131
Ice-Cream manufacturers	... ..	2
Ice-cream retailers	... ..	60
Premises registered for manufacture of sausages, etc.	... ..	17

Routine visits were made and no generally unsatisfactory premises found although at one cafe structural improvements are most desirable, and negotiations were proceeding with this in view.

WATER SUPPLY:

Routine sampling was carried out of all piped village supplies throughout the year of which apart from Council owned supplies there are eight belonging to private companies, water trustees, estates, etc., but in all 87% of all houses are supplied from main piped supplies.

There are about 600 houses not connected to these supplies, but the number without a piped supply is negligible, although one cannot be sure that in every case the quality is all that could be desired, but so far as is known there has been no disease attributable to an infected water supply.

The new Masongill/Westhouse supply was virtually completed at the year end, and will greatly improve the supplies to Westhouse and Ingleton.

The following table shows the number of samples examined with the results, but a more detailed list is given on a separate table.

	<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>	
	<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory:</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
Public Supply	1	-	28	37
Private Supply	14	-	11	20
Total:	15	-	39	57

PETROLEUM STORAGE.

Although not a statutory duty of your Public Health Inspectors, the supervision of petroleum storage installations is carried out by the Department, and although the work is not spectacular, it needs much time in supervising the testing of tanks etc., at both old and new installations, as the Council has now generally adopted the model code of principles issued by the Home Office. As licences fall due for renewal conditions are requiring the testing of a certain proportion of tanks at each installation so that a full test will be completed within at most two years.

SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT.SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT.Inspections.

The inspection of premises under those parts of the Public Health, Housing Acts and other legislation within the scope of the duties of the Public Health Inspectors was continued at a high level throughout the year. In all, 5,012 visits or revisits were made to the various premises concerned; details are set out below:-

Accumulations & Deposits	17	Housing - Housing Act	653
Ashpits	1	Other Visits	39
Bakehouses	39	Infectious Disease Enquiries	19
Butchers' shops	77	Keeping of Animals	5
Closets - Defective	9	Knackers' Yards	4
Conversions	80	Licensed Premises	59
Additional	76	Miscellaneous Samples	3
Completion of Buildings	147	Meat Inspection, Slaughterhouses	756
Catering Establishments,		New Buildings	364
(cafes etc).	133	Other Nuisances & Visits	131
Confectioners' shops	15	Outworkers	15
Dustbins	133	Overcrowding	4
Drains - Defective	89	Other Food Premises	5
Blocked	8	Petrolcum	44
New	287	Piggeries & Stables	7
Tested	127	Rain Conductors	1
Dampness	13	Rodent Control	104
Dirty & Verminous houses	1	Refuse Collection & Disposal	287
Damp Proof Courses	19	Septic Tanks	58
Defective Flues & Fireplaces	3	Schools	9
Disinfestation	6	Smoke Observations	5
Dairies	2	Slaughterhouses	18
Distribution of Milk	2	Stalls	6
Diseases of Animals	1	Sampling Milk (Bact).	198
Foundations	43	Sampling Water (Bact).	161
Factories with Mech. power	105	Sampling Water (Analysis)	5
Flooding in Cellars etc.	11	Sampling Ice-Cream (Bact).	157
Fish Premises	59	Tents, Vans & Sheds	71
Faeces samples	20	Unsound Food	12
Greengrocers' shops	37	Visits to Boiler Plant	12
Grocers' shops	201	Water Supply	43
Housing - Public Health Act	8	Water Courses	10

Housing:

The Council's attention was drawn to various housing defects which, in my view, necessitated action under parts II or III of the Housing Act, 1957. In all, reports or representations in respect of 46 houses were placed before the Council. Of these houses, which were mainly in the parishes of Sutton, Cowling and Addingham, action was considered to be necessary in 30 cases.

Clearance Areas in Addingham and Cowling were not declared after representations were made. In the first case, Closing Orders in respect of three of the houses, and in the second, Closing Orders in respect of two of the houses were made.

Confirmation of one Clearance Order in Grassington was received.

A Public Inquiry was held in respect of a Clearance Order at Linton. Later the Minister of Housing and Local Government intimated that the Order would not be confirmed. Consequent upon that decision, a redevelopment scheme deposited by the owner, was accepted conditional on the approval of the Council being given to the proposed water supply as it was by no means clear that the supply could be made available. No work on this scheme had commenced at the end of the year.

A further redevelopment scheme for part of the Grassington No.1. Clearance Area was submitted; it was not approved and was forwarded to the Ministry without comment.

I am of the opinion that the standard which has been adopted for the assessment of the necessity for action under the Housing Act is too low and should be raised.

At the end of the year, there was only one house within the district known to be overcrowded.

Improvement Grants.

The scheme first outlined in the Housing Act, 1949 and later amended was continued throughout the year. All grants made were, subject to the maximum of £400 per dwelling, one third of the permitted expenses. This was in accordance with the modifications to the scheme made during 1956, following the increase in interest rates.

Whilst most of the applications were from owner/occupiers of houses, I am quite convinced that this scheme is very valuable in assisting in the raising of housing standards.

A statistical summary is set out below:-

<u>No. of Applications</u>	<u>Approved Expenses.</u>	<u>Grants Approved.</u>	<u>Completed Schemes.</u>	<u>Grant Paid</u>
20	£10,548/17/5	£3,504	17	£3,127

Movable Dwellings.

During the summer months, considerable time was expended and distance covered particularly in the National Park portion of the District in an endeavour to keep caravans to the licenced sites if their stay was to be more than that permitted by law. It is a completely impossible task to "police" caravanners, but if some attempt is not made, I am sure that the number of unlicensed caravans will increase very rapidly in the summer months. Much more time could usefully have been spent in this work, but I am afraid that it is just not available, and reliance must be placed on the vigilance of individual Councillors in this connection.

There were no changes in five of the six already licenced sites; all were visited regularly. In one case, a breach of the conditions was observed. The condition being contravened was that requiring the installation of sufficient toilet accommodation. The attention of the site operator was drawn to this omission, and plans were deposited for the toilet block. It was then discovered that Planning consent had not been sought for this site. At the end of the year, the site was only being used to a limited extent and there were no external toilets as the outcome of applications made had not been finalised.

The erection of new toilet blocks, water points and recreational facilities to accommodate the increased number of caravans on the Long Ashes site were completed during the year. This site is well laid out, and particularly well administered, and I am sure that its owners have reason to be proud of it.

Two further licences were issued, the first authorising the establishment of a site for three caravans at Snaygill, Bradley. The proposals embodied toilets, refuse storage and water for eight caravans, five of which would be in the Skipton Urban District, the boundary being across the centre of the site. As planning permission had been refused the construction of toilets had not been commenced at the end of December, although the site was still in use pending a planning appeal.

The second new licence referred to was a site to accommodate six caravans in Netherghyll, Cononley.

The number of individual caravans licenced was 25 as compared with 19 last year.

To summarise, there were, at 31st December, eight licenced sites for more than one caravan in use. These sites would accommodate 349 caravans mainly for recreational purposes, although some sites contained several caravans which were permanently occupied. 25 licences for the stationing of individual caravans were operative during the year, and all but six of these were recreational.

In addition to the above and not included in the total figure, is land at Beansley for the use during a very limited period in the summer months as a tented site.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor has been good enough to supply the information on sewerage and sewage disposal as set out below:-

No schemes were completed during the year.

The scheme for the village of Buckden was commenced in August. Schemes awaiting approval at the year end were:-

- (a) Starbotton
- (b) Hebden
- (c) Grassington and Threshfield

Schemes in course of preparation at the year end were:-

- (a) Cracoe, Hetton and Rylstone combined scheme.
- (b) Burnsall
- (c) Lothersdale

Drainage work and Sanitary Accommodation.

As hitherto, the supervision of all drainage work (as distinct from sewerage) was dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors. All new drains were inspected and water tested where this was possible. Details of tests applied are:-

1,248 yards of 4" drain
209 yards of 6" drain

The conversion of waste water and other types of convenience to fresh water closets was continued at a similar level as former years. No grants were paid to assist in these conversions, indeed, the scheme adopted some years ago does not apply to the conversion of "tippler" closets.

Building.

Duties under the Building Byelaws and the limited work under the Town & Country Planning Act, 1947, was continued. Statistical details are given below, those relating to Council construction were supplied by the Engineer & Surveyor.

Council Houses	4
Council Flats	-
Buildings converted to houses, etc.	-
Private houses	12
Conversion of one house to two	1
No. of W.C's in above houses	18
No. of baths in above houses	17
No. with Council water laid on	14
No. with private water from Statutory or private undertakings	3
No. connected to sewer	13
No. connected to septic tank	4

Factories and Workplaces.

Inspections of factory premises and workplaces were continued throughout the year, details of which are as follows:-

There were 123 factories of various size and type within the district, and in all 144 inspections were made. Resulting from the inspections, 31 contraventions were brought to the notice of the occupiers of the various premises. Nine of these were in respect of inadequate cleanliness, and nine in respect of inadequate ventilation of the premises; two referred to insufficient sanitary accommodation, and two to defective sanitary accommodation, and the remaining nine were in respect of various other contraventions of the Act.

The arrangement with the Fire Service under which inspections of factories prior to the issue of certificates under Section 34 of the Act was continued. During the year, one new and two amended certificates were issued.

The finishing of textile fabrics was continued in 44 houses within the district during 1958. All these outworkers were visited at least once during the year.

Storage of Petroleum Spirit.

During the year it was decided to enlist the co-operation of the Fire Service in inspecting the storage sites for petroleum spirit, petroleum mixtures and carbide of calcium throughout the District as it had been found to be quite impossible to spend the time on this work necessary for its efficient supervision. Reports on all the existing installations were received from which it appeared that whilst there were many contraventions of the Petroleum Acts and storage regulations, none was serious. The attention of the licence holders was drawn to these contraventions.

During the year, 85 storage licences were operative, these giving authority to keep not more than 161,500 gallons of petrol or petroleum mixtures and 112 lbs. of carbide of calcium.

Schools.

Nine visits apart from those made to school canteens were made during the year. Cleanliness was found to be good in all cases, but it is quite obvious that some improvements are necessary in the toilet accommodation of some of the schools in the more rural communities.

Cooking for schools over a wide area is carried on at the Steeton canteen; this was inspected frequently, and on every occasion conditions were very satisfactory.

Keeping of Animals.

There are no byelaws governing the keeping of animals operative within this District.

Only 2 cases of nuisance within this heading came to light, and these were remedied after informal action had been taken.

Places of Entertainment. (Public Houses, Cinemas, etc).

There are 65 public houses within the District, many of which also serve refreshments, either main or subsidiary meals. A number of inspections were made, and these included visits to conveniences in addition to inspections for cleanliness of premises and utensils.

Over the last few years, many obsolete and insanitary toilets at licensed houses have been replaced by modern conveniences. During the last year, four such new facilities were put in and improvements were effected in two other cases.

Smoke Control.

By an Order made by the Minister of Housing and Local Government under the Clean Air Act, 1956, those portions of the Act which were not already operative were made so on the 1st June, 1958.

From the date mentioned above, it became the statutory duty of all Local Authorities to enforce the provisions of the Act within their Districts.

Included in the provisions of the Act are those making it an offence for dark smoke to be

/continued

emitted from the chimney of any building, subject to certain savings on the number of furnaces connected to the chimney.

The provisions of the Act which affected the owners and occupiers of factories was brought to their notice prior to the 1st June, so that none could plead ignorance of the provisions of the Act. Included in the list of 105 factory inspections listed elsewhere were some made mainly for the purpose of explaining the Act. Timed observations of factory chimneys were made in five cases, but no contravention serious enough to warrant the attention of the Public Health Committee was observed.

Offensive Trades.

There are no trades listed in Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936 as being "offensive trades" established within the District. There is one licenced knacker's which is visited frequently, but none of the listed trades was carried on at the establishment.

Public Cleansing and Salvage.

The collection and disposal of household refuse was continued through the year without major alterations. During the early part of the year some little disorganisation of the service was experienced by a considerable snowfall. For a short time bin men were seconded to snow shifting as it was impossible for them to do their normal work.

Whilst no collection area was extended, ex gratis collections at infrequent intervals were given to properties in Steeton, Addingham, Sutton and Emsay. The intervals between collections of household refuse was maintained at a weekly basis in 47% of the District, and once each 14 days in 53% of the area.

Although the quota system for the sale of salvaged waste paper has continued throughout the year (except for container waste) all the paper collected was sold, although possibly more could have been brought in had it been possible to market it. The bonus paid to the workmen was continued at 10% of the total sales value of all salvage sold. The agreement with the Joint Scrap Survey District Committee under which a subsidy towards the sale of salvaged loose tins was paid was terminated during the year, and later the Committee was disbanded.

The collection of trade waste including salvage was continued at the nominal charge of 10/- per annum in all usual cases although discretionary power to vary this charge in exceptional cases was given.

The nightsoil composting site on Cononley tip was reconstructed in concrete and brickwork, and should now be serviceable for many years. The demand for the compost was maintained.

The purchase of the land adjoining the old Butterhaugh tip was completed during the year, and the site fenced and access road and gateway put in. Tipping was commenced on the site towards the end of the year.

Some minor mishaps occurred during the year, one of which might have been serious, but fortunately proved otherwise. The accident referred to was caused by the collapse of part of a stack of baled paper when it was being loaded on to a wagon on to the foreman, and one of the workmen. After a short period of recuperation both returned to work none the worse for the accident. Another minor mishap was a fire in one vehicle which was apparently caused by paper becoming wedged, unnoticed between exhaust pipe and wagon body. A third was the breaking of a wheel axle on a night soil trailer which necessitated the trailer being left for some time on a roadside verge with the load still inside. It was eventually removed without nuisance being created.

The bin hiring scheme under Section 75 (III) of the Public Health Act, 1936, was continued at 7/6d per annum per bin, and for the first year since its inception showed a credit balance.

With the passing of the Litter Act, many Parish Councils asked for an increased number of litter bins, and as many as possible, having regard to financial restriction, were fixed. In this connection, I feel that it is a mistake to fix bins where they cannot be emptied regularly enough to keep them from overflowing, and I have resisted requests for bins on all such sites. It appears to me fundamental that it is an obligation on visitors, particularly those with cars, to take home their litter, and not leave it to be removed at the ratepayers expense. That does not mean, of course, that litter receptacles will not be placed in positions where they can be adequately serviced.

A summary of the details of collections is as follows:-

Approx. no. of bins collected	320,373
Approx. no. of pails collected	24,109
Approx. no. of loads collected	3,104
Approx. tonnage collected	5,879

Cost per ton of collecting and disposing of refuse	£2. 2s. 6d.
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Cost per thousand head of population for collecting and disposing of refuse	£546. 6. 8d.
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The income from the sale of salvage and services rendered during the calendar year was £1,783. 6. 2d.

Rodent and other Pest Control.

Under this heading the report covers the financial year 1. 4. 58. to 31. 3. 59. During the major part of the year, the Council's Rodent Operative was on extended sick leave in consequence of which the bulk of the rodent control work was placed in the hands of the Public Health Inspectors, and to some extent on the Cleansing Foreman.

Whilst authority was given by the Council to employ a temporary operative, no person able and willing to do the work could be found.

Consequent on the above, the Council decided to terminate the employment of the operative and appoint a successor. This was done, and just before the end of March the new operative took up his duties. It was also decided that a van should be purchased for the use of the operative, but this had not been done on March 31st.

Some of the third party work could not be done, but where possible, baits, usually warfarin, were prepared and occupiers of infested premises were instructed how to use them.

It was found to be possible to carry out two maintenance sewer treatments, but only the more urgent surface infestations could be dealt with.

It was reported to the Council that as the Agricultural Executive Committee were to terminate all contracts for the destruction of rats on farms at the end of March, 1959, it was likely that more responsibility and work would be imposed on the Council. After consideration, it was decided that all farms within the District be circularised through the medium of the National Farmers Union and the Craven Tenant Farmers Association, and asked if they would be prepared to support any extended scheme to serve the whole District. Only ten farmers intimated that they were interested. Neighbouring Local Authorities were also asked if they would be interested in making use of any extended scheme. Two adjoining Authorities replied in the affirmative.

No formal notices were served under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, informal action only was found to be necessary.

The only insect pest infestations which came to light during the year were from oriental cockroaches, and they were dealt with by the occupiers of the premises, on advice given by the Public Health Inspectors.

Rag Flock Etc., Act, 1951.

There are no manufacturers of upholstered articles registered under the above Act, operating within the District. There are one or two small firms doing remaking and reconditioning of furniture, but I am not aware that any new articles are made.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

There are no licenced pet shops within the District.

Meat for Feeding Animals.

There are no shops selling sterilised meat to the public within the District, nor are any byelaws in operation.

There is a knackery within the District from which a considerable amount of horse and other flesh is sold wholesale. Some of the meat is sterilised before sale. Frequent inspections of the knackery were made; conditions were found to be good and no meat was seen to be ready for delivery or delivered without it first having been coloured green.

Inspection and Supervisions of Private Water Supplies & Food.

A considerable part of the District was and still is supplied by non-statutory and statutory water undertakers not under the control of the Council; it is to these supplies which reference is made overleaf:-

During the year, 405 samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, of these, 227 were satisfactory, and 178 unsatisfactory to a varying extent.

The trouble experienced in former years with the untreated spring supplies to Bracewell did not recur, and samples showed the water fit for drinking.

Whilst the pollution of the supply to the Southfield area of Addingham did not recur in the same form as last year, for a short period the water contained rather more bacillus coli than is considered desirable; on investigation it appears that the mains were not being flushed as often as is desirable, and the trouble cleared after the mains had been flushed two or three times.

The Salterforth village supply was found to be grossly polluted during the year, but prolonged and detailed investigation did not show any obvious path whereby pollution could be getting into the springs which actually arise near the supply tanks. It appears that the pollution might have been caused by overstocking the adjoining grassland with poultry as the trouble gradually cleared up some time after the stock had been removed.

A private supply to a boarding school and adjoining properties in Glusburn was found to be unfit for consumption. Investigation in this case revealed that the chlorination plant was not working. As soon as the plant was re-started, no further trouble was experienced.

The Thorpe Village supply was found to be polluted during the very wet summer, and representations were made with a view to protection work being done to the inlet to the tank and to the tank itself. Later samples showed that the water had improved.

The supply to a detached house and adjoining cottages in Kettlewell was found to be not quite up to first class standard. This house, which is to be converted to a holiday centre will accommodate about 100 guests during the summer season, and it was therefore essential that the supply should be improved. After negotiation, it was agreed that a pressure filter should be inserted in the main supply pipe. The work had not been completed at the end of the year.

A small supply serving about three farms and other premises in Cononley Parish was found to be polluted. After investigations extending over some months, it was found that one of the two springs supplying the water was polluted. When this spring had been diverted, the water from the other was fit for use.

In addition to the above, 10 samples were sent to a public analyst for chemical examination. All were satisfactory. At the request of the County Medical Officer of Health, 4 samples were submitted for acidity and lead content; one of these did, in fact, contain lead for the first time since records were kept. No explanation could be found for this and later samples contained no lead whatever, even after standing in the pipe for long periods.

Milk Supply.

The sampling and supervision of retail distribution of milk continues to be the responsibility of District Councils. Many of the distributors were selling pasteurised or tuberculin tested milk and none retailed raw milk from non-attested herds. Sampling as hitherto was confined mainly to producer-retailers whose milk was not tested elsewhere. In addition to sampling for methylene blue test and biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli, the laboratory was asked to carry out the "ring" test for the presence of brucella abortus. A surprisingly large proportion of the samples gave positive results. Towards the end of the year, those samples which were found to be positive on "ring" test were also submitted for culture or biological examination; in many cases, the "ring" tests were not confirmed by these later examinations. One retail milk supply was diverted for a time for pasteurisation because of the presumed presence of brucella abortus. No samples submitted for biological examination for tubercle bacilli proved to be positive.

Apart from the producer-retailers, there were 17 firms registered as retailers and distributors of milk, 15 firms were issued with licences under the Milk (Special Designation)(Raw Milk)Regulations, 1949, authorising them to sell Tuberculin Tested milk within the District, and 10 firms held Dealer's Licences under the Milk (Special Designation)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)Regulations, 1949, authorising the use of the designations "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised". As last year, there were two registered dairies within the district. Supplementary licences were held by one firm authorising the designations "Tuberculin Tested", "Pasteurised"and "Sterilised" respectively.

Ice-Cream.

At the end of the year, there were 106 retailers of ice-cream registered; of these, 9 were also registered as manufacturers.

All the premises were visited regularly, and their products sampled. The manufacturers, who are all in a small way of business, all comply with the Heat Treatment and other Hygiene Regulations, and in no case was there anything to complain of in the layout of the premises or their methods.

Details of sampling are as under:-

Grade 1.	137 samples
Grade 2.	13 samples
Grade 3.	3 samples
Grade 4.	2 samples

In the case of one of the above Grade III and one of the Grade IV samples, it was found or suspected that the electricity supply to the refrigerator had been off for some reason; the ice-cream was returned to the manufacturers for re-processing.

Slaughterhouses.

All meat known to have been slaughtered for food in the seven licenced slaughterhouses within the District was inspected immediately after or during and after slaughter. A record high level was reached in the number of pigs killed, mainly for consumption outside the District. This total included a high number of animals to be inspected each Sunday.

All meat rejected as being unfit for food was coloured prior to collection, for purposes other than human food, by a processing firm. It was not necessary to seize any article of food.

Details of meat and other foods rejected as set out overleaf.

Analysis of unsound meat and organs destroyed or diverted to animal feeding:-

	<u>Meat (lbs).</u>	<u>Organs (lbs).</u>
Beef	3,244	1,949
Pork	3,987	3,282
Mutton	54	48
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals:	<u>7,285</u>	<u>5,279</u>

Class of Animal		Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Horses
Disease and conditions other than T.B. and Cysticercos	Number killed and inspected	781	212	7	1,476	19,585	-
	Whole carcasses unfit	1	2	1	1	3	-
	No. of carcasses with parts or organs unfit	36	22	1	25	1,266	-
	% affected	4.74	11.32	28.57	1.76	5.48	-
Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses unfit	-	3	-	-	3	-
	No. of cases when parts or organs unfit	56	48	-	-	250	-
	% affected	7.17	24.06	-	-	1.3	-
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	10	2	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis	Carcasses submitted to treatment by Ref. (inc. in above)	10	2	-	-	-	-
	Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Food Premises.

Canned food of a total weight of 517 lbs. 14 ozs. was found to be unfit for human consumption, and was either destroyed or diverted to animal feeding. The usual condition was damaged or blown cans.

The total number of food shops etc., is set out below:-

General Food Shops	5
Grocers' Shops	48
Butchers' Shops	23
Cafes, Canteens & Restaurants	29
Fried Fish Shops	16
Ice-Cream Premises	16
Licensed Premises	36
General Food Shops, Bakehouses and Ice-Cream Premises	2
General Food Shops & Bakehouses	8
General Food Shops, Bakehouses, Cafes, Canteens, Restaurants and Ice-Cream Premises	1
General Food Shops & Ice-Cream Premises	16
Grocers' Shops & Bakehouses	5
Grocers and Butchers' Shops	2
Grocers' shops, Cafes, Canteens, Restaurants and Ice-Cream Premises	12
Cafes, Canteens, Restaurants and Licensed Premises	23
Cafes, Canteens & Restaurants, Ice-Cream Premises and Licensed Premises	2
General Food Shops, Cafes, Canteens, Restaurants and Ice-Cream Premises	2
Grocers' shops, cafes, canteens and Restaurants	1
Grocers', Butchers Shops and Ice-Cream Premises	1
Grocers' and Fried Fish Shops	1
Grocers' Shops and Ice-Cream Premises	32
Greengrocers' and Fishmongers' Shops	6
Restaurants and Ice-Cream Premises	1
	<hr/>
	293

All premises were inspected and as much time as possible was devoted to this very important branch of the work.

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>Inspections.</u>
Bakehouses	38
Licensed Premises	62
Butchers' Premises	62
Catering Establishments	117
Grocers' Shops	157
Fish Premises	30
Confectioners	17
Greengrocers' Shops	38
Other Food Premises	6
School meals service	25
Mobile shops	5
Knackery	3

The progress reported upon last year in the installation of wash-hand basins in food premises was continued. One trader challenged the Council's power to require separate hand-washing facilities and was given notice to attend a meeting of the Public Health Committee under Sec.19 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Before the meeting, however, the objection was withdrawn and the work carried out.

SECTION E.WATER SUPPLIES.

Although the occurrence of water borne disease has been strikingly reduced within past decades, this has only been effected by the combined and unrenitting efforts of the engineer, the chemist, the bacteriologist, and the health officer. These efforts must be continued for any relaxation would be fraught with danger, particularly as many parts of the country become more urbanised and industrialised, and other parts become more accessible to the ever increasing number of people who wish to walk, camp, or caravan in the open spaces. Regional grouping of water supplies in no way diminishes this responsibility. Similarly, environmental hygiene has not, because of its past successes, become a concern of lesser importance and significance. And the health inspector still has an important part to play in the team whose endeavour it is to maintain and improve the state of the Public Health.

The subject of re-grouping, and thereby making the best use of our available water sources, has been under active consideration during the year: and at the time of writing this Report agreement has been reached on the formation of a board which will control the water supplies in six districts in the Division. The position of the Bowland and Sedbergh districts has not been finally settled, but it seems certain that arrangements will have to be made with neighbouring authorities in Lancashire and Westmorland respectively.

For the following reports I am indebted to the District Engineers and Surveyors.

BARNOLDSWICK URBAN DISTRICT.

1. The water supply has been satisfactory (a) in quality, and
(b) in quantity.
2. Samples of water have been analysed periodically, and the results are enclosed in tabulated form.
3. Results of chemical analysis indicate that the waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
4. Action in respect of any form of contamination has not been necessary.
5. (a) The number of dwelling-houses on direct supply as at the 1st January, 1959 is: 3,916.
(b) The number of dwelling-houses on direct supply by means of standpipes is Nil.

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF WATER
TAKEN FROM EISLACK RESERVOIR.

<u>Date:</u>	<u>Probable No. Coli. Bacil. McConkey 2 days 37°C.</u>	<u>Probable No. Faecal Coli.</u>	<u>Remarks:</u>
21. 2. 58.	Nil	Nil	None
15. 3. 58.	"	"	"
12. 5. 58.	"	"	"
19. 6. 58.	"	"	"
5. 8. 58.	"	"	"
3. 9. 58.	1	"	"
3.10. 58.	Nil	"	"
7.11. 58.	"	"	"
5.12. 58.	"	"	"

RESULTS OF SAMPLES OF WATER
TAKEN FROM WHITEMOOR RESERVOIR.

21. 2. 58.	"	"	"
15. 3. 58.	"	"	"
12. 5. 58.	1	1	"
19. 6. 58.	5	5	"
5. 8. 58.	17	17	"
6. 9. 58.	Nil	Nil	"
3.10. 58.	"	"	"
7.11. 58.	"	"	"
5.12. 58.	"	"	"

EARBY URBAN DISTRICT.

- The supplies of water during the year were always adequate for the needs of the district, and no restrictions were necessary. The quality of the water was satisfactory.
- 102 samples of water were taken throughout the year by Mr. M.H. Beckwith, the Public Health Inspector, for bacteriological and chemical examination, the results of which showed that the treated water was entirely satisfactory.
- The water continues to show no signs of plumbo-solvent action.
- No contamination of supplies occurred.
- | | |
|---|-------|
| (a) Number of houses with direct supply: | 1,928 |
| (b) Population served: | 4,973 |
| (c) Number of houses with private supply: | 49 |
| (d) Population served by private supply: | 147 |

There are no standpipe supplies.

SILSDEN URBAN DISTRICT.

The source of supply and treatment are as previously given.

The outflow from the reservoir was restricted in order to conserve this supply and more water taken from the Bradford Corporation's Barden conduit supply.

With regard to quality, the following samples of the raw and treated water have been submitted periodically for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratories in Bradford:-

<u>Samples Submitted.</u>		<u>Results.</u>
4 - raw water before treatment	-	4 - unsatisfactory
16 - after treatment and chlorination	-	16 - satisfactory

Daily orthotolidine tests are also carried out of the treated water to ensure that the chlorine solution is of adequate strength.

Twice weekly tests for pH value of the water are also carried out.

One sample was submitted for chemical analysis during the year, the report on which showed the water to be of good organic purity.

Plumbo-Solvency.

4 samples of water were submitted to the County Medical Officer for examination for plumbo-solvent action, the reports on which showed the lead content to be nil.

Houses Supplied with Water:

The number of dwelling houses now being supplied from the town's water mains are:-

- (a) direct to the houses: 1,883
- (b) by means of standpipes: None

The population being supplied is approximately 5,500.

The outlying parts of the district consisting chiefly of farm properties, and including the hamlets of Brunthwaite and Swartha, are not supplied from the town's mains but have their own piped supplies.

Extension of Water Mains:

An extension of approximately 80 lin. yards of 3" diameter mains has been made to new housing development in Hayhills Road.

The scheme for electric pumping and additional filtration plant at the waterworks, together with the extension of water mains to Brunthwaite referred to in my previous report is still held in abeyance pending a decision on the regrouping of water undertakings.

In connection with the regrouping of water undertakings, negotiations have been proceeding with Bradford Corporation, and it is probable that the Silsden undertaking will be taken over by Bradford in the near future.

SKIPTON URBAN DISTRICT.

1. The supply has been satisfactory throughout the year both in quantity and quality.
2. The results of samples taken are as follows:-
 - (a) For plumbo-solvency - 4 - satisfactory.
 - (b) Bacteriological examination - 12 - satisfactory.
3. Although the raw water might, under certain conditions, be plumbo-solvent, the chemical treatment at Embsay prevents the supply to the town having this effect.
4. No action has been necessary in respect of any form of contamination.
5. The number of dwelling-houses in the Urban district is 4,532.

No houses are supplied by means of stand-pipes. A bulk agreement is in operation with the Skipton Rural District Council to supply Embsay, Halton East and Draughton.

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT.

1. Samples of water from various parts of the District have periodically been submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination, the results of these show the water to be satisfactory in quality. Over the whole area there was no shortage during the year.
2. During the year samples taken from the piped supplies were submitted for examination as follows:-

	<u>Bacteriological.</u>		<u>Chemical</u>	
	<u>Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>Satis.</u>	<u>Unsatis.</u>
Raw Water	3	-	1	-
Treated Water	2	-	1	-

In addition to the above 73 samples were submitted for examination by the Public Health Inspector.

3. From analysis of the Council's supplies throughout the District, the water had no plumbo-solvent action. The pH value is between 7 and 7.5.
4. Nil
5. As the following table:-

<u>Parish.</u>	(a) <u>No. of d/houses.</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Population.</u>	
Bashall Eaves	26	86	Bulk Supply (Part).
Bolton-by-Bowland	90	297	" " "
Bowland Forest H.D.			Private Est. Supply
Bowland Forest L.D.			" " "
Easington			
Gisburn	116	383	
Gisburn Forest	15	49	
Great Mitton	40	132	Bulk Supply
Grindleton	209	689	
Horton	2	7	
Middop			
Newsholme	13	43	
Newton	40	132	
Paythorne	18	59	
Rimington	94	310	
Sawley	25	82	
Slaidburn			Private Est. Supply
Waddington	242	799	
West Bradford	<u>83</u>	<u>274</u>	
	1,013	3,342	

No Properties are served by stand pipes

Sewerage.

No new works of sewage and sewage disposal have been carried out during the year, and no additions have been made to the existing works. The Council have approved the construction of a modern type of sewage disposal works to serve Waddington Village with an estimated population of 660 persons.

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT.

All fed from moorland springs and streams;
there are three Council owned supplies in this District.

(1) Lea Yeat Supply (untreated)

Fed from a "spring" into a ground storage reservoir of approx. 5,000 galls. capacity a 2" - 3" main supplies 14 properties from this source.

From the point of view of quantity no difficulty has been experienced on this score attributable, no doubt, to works of improvement carried out at the "spring" heads, and to the abnormally wet summer - although from the results of a series of samples taken it would appear that considerable improvement in the quality of the water is desirable.

The following is a summary of the Analyst's results on this supply covering the two years 1957 and 1958:-

<u>Locality:</u>	<u>Date:</u>	<u>Result:</u> (BC per 100 unit)
Lea Yeat	January, 1957	3
"	March, "	10
"	April "	3
"	May "	5
"	June "	5
"	July "	35
"	August 6th 1957	8
"	August 30th 1957	90
"	November, 1957	10
"	December, "	8
	February(5th) 1958	160
	February(18th)1958	25
	March, 1958	1
	April, 1958	1
	June, 1958	13
	July(3rd) 1958	130
	July (29th) 1958	180
	August, 1958	160
	September (22nd) 1958	130
	September (25th) 1958	180
	October (27th) 1958	30
	October (30th) 1958	30
	December, 1958	3

Situated as it is in a ravine by the side of a stream (Monkey Beck), which descends in a series of small waterfalls, I have noticed on various occasions that the volume of the "spring" varies with that of the Beck adjacent, and coupling the rapid fall of the Beck with the broken nature of the rock strata in the vicinity of and above the level of the spring, I am of the opinion that the "spring" is fed largely from the Beck.

In an effort to clarify the position I have taken various samples from Monkey Beck and also from the gathering ground above Dent Station from whence Monkey Beck originates - all of which would appear to point to the opinion above mentioned.

The results of the samples taken were reported to the Public Health Committee, and I have consequently obtained an estimate of the cost of providing and installing a Chlorination Plant and, with a view to cutting out the erection of a Chlorination house, have endeavoured to arrange for the installation of this Plant in a farm out building on the line of the main immediately below the reservoir.

While this has been agreed to by the owner, the Committee consider that the proposed rental of £10 later reduced to £8 P.A. is excessive, and suggest that it be reduced.

(2) Dent Supply (Chlorinated)

Fed from a small subterranean stream being an off shoot from Browns Beck, this water is piped to a small covered reservoir of some 5,000 galls. capacity, and thence by 3" C.I. distribution mains to the villages of Dent and Gawthrop.

With one exception, consistent sampling has proved this supply to be satisfactory.

Following upon works of improvement carried out during 1957, no difficulty whatsoever has been experienced in maintaining this supply during the current year.

(3) Sedbergh Water (Filtered and Chlorinated)

Fed from upland springs and streams, and collected from three main points at Settlebeck, Ashbeck and Hobdale, these supplies are piped to a storage and service reservoir of 2,500,000 and 60,000 galls. (approx). respectively, and thence by 5" - 3" mains respectively to the town of Sedbergh.

While both the storage and service reservoirs are leaking - a fact which has been mentioned in succeeding Annual Reports since 1952 - no difficulty has been experienced in maintaining this supply during the past year.

With two minor exceptions consistent sampling has proved this to be a Class I water.

While no mains extensions have been carried out during the year, the Council have had under consideration the question of extending the 3" main from Ingmire, a distance of 1,660 yards to supply five properties at the Oakes, and three others en route - a total of eight.

While the Council naturally demur at the obvious heavy expense of a Scheme such as the above, it is worthy of note in passing that none of these properties is without a piped water supply, which may be capable of improvement should the owners care to avail themselves of the assistance afforded through the A.E.C. Grants Schemes or by Section 30 Housing (Financial Provisions), Act, 1958.

Private Supplies.

Under this heading the only one of note is that owned by British Railways which supplies the Station and 16 houses adjacent to the Station at Garsdale.

This is a Chlorinated and treated supply, and is adequate.

No further representations have been made to British Railways for the purpose of obtaining a treated supply from them for the purpose of improving the supply to certain isolated houses in this locality.

It was suggested that further gaugings of the Garsdale (British Railways) supply might be taken, but this was not practicable owing to the abnormally wet summer.

Slack Water.

Owing to lack of support the Council have decided to abandon any consideration of a public supply to these five cottages.

Water Supplies - General Particulars.(1) Analysis.

The following is a summary of the results of samples taken for Bacteriological Analysis during 1958:-

<u>Date</u>	<u>Locality.</u>				<u>Result.</u> (probable no. of Coli Bacilli per 100 M L.			
	<u>Lea Yeat.</u>	<u>Dont.</u>	<u>Sodbergh.</u>	<u>Private.</u>				
15.2.58.	1	1	1	-	160	5	Nil	-
18.2.58.	1	1	-	-	25	5	-	-
17.3.58.	1	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	1
8.4.58.	1	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.5.58.	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	180
2.6.58.	1	1	1	-	13	3	1	-
3.7.58.	1	1	1	-	180	3	35	-
29.7.58.	1	1	1	-	180	180	8	-
12.8.58.	1	1	1	-	160	3	2	-
22.9.58.	1	-	-	1	180	-	-	180
"	1	-	-	1	180	-	-	180
25.9.58.	1	-	-	1(MB)	180	-	-	180
9.10.58.	-	-	-	1(MB)	-	-	-	180
"	-	-	-	1(MB)	-	-	-	180
27.10.58.	1	1	1	-	30	30	5	-
"	1	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
30.10.58.	1	-	-	1(MB)	30	-	-	180
"	-	-	-	1(MB)	-	-	-	180
"	-	-	-	1(MB)	-	-	-	180
"	-	-	-	1(MB)	-	-	-	180
4.12.58.	1	1	-	1	3	Nil	-	50
	15	10	9	13	15	10	9	13

In connection with the above summary, the samples marked with an asterisk and lettered "MB" are those which were taken from Monkey Beck and its tributaries, believed to constitute, (under certain conditions), the bulk of the Lea Yeat Supply.

Particulars of the number of dwelling-houses and the number of the properties supplied from the public mains:-

(a) Direct to the houses:

(b) By means of stand pipes:

(a) <u>Parish/Supply.</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>	<u>No. of Population</u>
Sedbergh	692	2,400
Dent	119	354
Lea Yeat	13	39
+ Garsdale	17	50
+ Public Supply, privately owned:		
Number on Public Supply	841	
Number not on Public Supply	399	
Number on Public Supply privately owned:	17	
Total number of houses in district	1,240	
Percentage of houses supplied from public mains	63.8	
(b) Nil		

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT.

- 1(a). The water supply in the area has been generally satisfactory in quality, although in some of the supplies after heavy rainfall, there has been some variation in quality due to the inclusion of "top water" which is difficult to exclude.
- 1(b). There have been few cases of inadequacy of quantity during the year on Council owned supplies. For many years the higher points on the Ingleton water distribution area caused the Council much difficulty in maintaining the supply thereto. Now that the Westhouse scheme has been completed and a connection made from this new source to the Ingleton Mains, (on the 30th October, 1958) it is expected that there will be no further trouble from this area.
2. Bacteriological examinations have been made of both raw water, and where treatment is installed of the water going into supply. The results are as follows:-

	<u>Satisfactory:</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory:</u>	<u>Suspicious:</u>
Airton	-	1	-
Arncliffe	-	-	-
Austwick	1	1	1
Bentham (High)	2	3	-
Bentham (Low)	2	1	-
Burton-in-Lonsdale	-	1	1
Clapham	-	1	1
Cold Cotes	-	2	-
Hawkswick	-	-	-
Hollifield	3	3	-
Horton-in-Ribblesdale	-	2	1
Holwith Bridge	-	1	-
Ingleton	2	4	-
Keaden	3	1	-
Kirkby Malham (Stand pipe)	-	1	-
Langeliffe	2	-	-
Long Preston	-	3	-
Malham	1	-	-
Masongill/Westhouse	-	2	1
Newby	-	2	-
Otterburn	-	1	-
Rothmell	1	1	-
Settle (High Level)	5	-	-
Settle (Low Level)	5	-	-
Stainforth	1	-	1
Private Single Properties	11	13	7

Note: Many of the samples from private supplies were from proposed, not from actual supplies.

3. There are no sources of Public Supply which have a material plumbo-solvent action.
4. No specific action needed to be taken solely in respect of contamination other than the normal day to day supervision. It is pointed out, however, that under the Melhamdale Water Scheme, the Hellifield open reservoir at Airton Green was roofed over to prevent animal or bird pollution. Likewise the roofing over of the Masongill Reservoir has been carried out under the Westhouse Area Supply Scheme which was completed towards the end of the year.

5. Waterworks Generally.

(a) The Masongill and Westhouse Scheme has been completed during the year at a cost of about £20,000., and will greatly benefit these Townships as well as affording a most needed "boost" to assist the supply in the higher points in Ingleton.

In addition to the improvement in the water delivery to these points there will be a substantial improvement in the quality of the water to the whole of Ingleton by reason of this augmentation, enabling the former supply from Crina Bottom to be very substantially reduced, if not entirely, eliminated. This latter source has been the subject of various reports over the past ten or twelve years by reason of its known connection with the "White Scar Caverns" which was a possible source of contamination.

A scheme of about £4,700 is nearly completed for the supply to Otterburn to be taken from the Airton Mains, instead of the old unsatisfactory method which was partly off the Hellifield Main and partly from private sources.

(b) Particulars of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from public water mains are as follows:-

<u>Township.</u>	<u>Houses supplied direct from village Mains</u>	<u>Approx. population supplied</u>	<u>Pipe supply owned by</u>
Airton	53	168	Council
Arncliffe	27	70	Water Company
Austwick	133	416	Council
Bentham	828	2,479	"
Burton	139	400	Water Company
Clapham	155	542	Council & Estate
Giggleswick	225	817	Council (does not incl. 300 at Giggleswick School, Boarders & Staff).

<u>Township.</u>	<u>Houses</u> <u>supplied</u> <u>direct</u> <u>from village</u> <u>Mains</u>	<u>Approx.</u> <u>population</u> <u>supplied</u>	<u>Pipe</u> <u>supply</u> <u>owned by</u>
Halton Gill	-	-	-
Halton West	26	102	Estate
Hanlith	-	-	-
Hawkswick	19	45	Water Co.
Hellifield	354	1,030	Council
Horton	106	332	"
Ingleton	538	1,740	"
Kirkby Malham	19	48	"
Langcliffe	145	485	"
Lawkland	-	-	-
Litton	-	-	-
Long Preston	223	574	Water Trustees
Malham	40	164	Council
Malham Moor	-	-	-
Nappa	-	-	-
Otterburn	9	31	Council
Rathmell	36	125	Estate
Scosthrop	13	50	Council
Settle	797	2,235	"
Stainforth	53	161	Estate
Swinden	-	-	-
Thornton-in-Lonsdale	68	227	Council
Wigglesworth	-	-	-

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

Bentham Low.

Following the construction of the new sedimentation and detritus tanks in the previous year (1957) the existing land beds have been de-sludged and under drained. These are now working much more satisfactorily.

Settle, Giggleswick and Langcliffe.

Following upon complaints from the Lancashire River Board as to the effluent from these works, the Council have sought the advice of a consultant, and investigations are in hand in accordance with his recommendations, and it is intended to prepare a scheme for the remodelling of these works.

SKIPTON RURAL DISTRICT.SCHEDULE "A".

Information re quality and quantity of water supplied
from the Council's own undertakings in the year
1st January, 1958 to 31st December, 1958.

<u>Township.</u>	<u>Quality of Water.</u>	<u>Quantity.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Appletreewick	Bacteriologically satisfactory	Sufficient	Water at source passed through limestone chippings and Sodium Silicate added to prevent water attacking the pipe metal and thus causing discolouration.
Beansley	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Bulk supply from Chatsworth Estate to eight of the thirteen dwellings in the hamlet.
Bradleys Both	Generally satisfactory	Sufficient	
Buckden	Satisfactory after chlorination	Sufficient	
Calton	Doubtful quality	Sufficient	Arrangements made with Settle R.D.C. following completion of their Malhandale Scheme, for Calton to be supplied permanently from the Airton mains. The former local source at Norcroft Spring has been abandoned.
Coniston Cold	Generally satisfactory	Sufficient	Supplied from Gargrave
Conistone-w- Kilnsey	Doubtful quality	Sufficient	Only two houses in Kilnsey supplied
Cononley	Satisfactory	Sufficient	
Cowling	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Chlorination plant about to be installed
Draughton	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Bulk supply from Skipton U.D.C.
Enbsay-w- Eastby	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Bulk supply from Skipton U.D.C.

<u>Township</u>	<u>Quality of Water</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Farnhill	Satisfactory	Sufficient	Undertaking taken over from Farnhill Water Company 1st October, 1958. 3" pipeline to Bradley completed in October, 1958 to enable a supplementary supply to be taken from the Bradley borehole.
Gargrave	Satisfactory after chlorination	Insufficient storage capacity	8" borehole sunk to a depth of 25 feet on site of glacial lake near Coldwell Pumping Station - produced 8,800 gallons per hour on initial test.
Glusburn	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Supply augmented from Cowling to the extent of 7,440,000 gallons. Scheme to supply water from Cowling including the construction of a new reservoir at Cross Hills not yet approved by the Ministry.
Grassington	Satisfactory after chlorination	Insufficient	Supply augmented from Grassington Hospital when necessary and Brow Well source abandoned.
Hartlington	Satisfactory	Sufficient	
Hebden	Doubtful Quality	Insufficient	
Hotton	Generally satisfactory	Insufficient storage capacity	
Kettlewell-w- Starbotten	Doubtful Quality	Insufficient	
Linton	Doubtful Quality	Sufficient	Supply augmented from Threshfield
Oughtershaw	Generally satisfactory after filtration	Sufficient	
Steeton-w- Eastburn	Doubtful Quality	Insufficient	Supply augmented from Keighley Borough and Brighton Stream
Sutton	Generally satisfactory	Insufficient	Supply augmented from Keighley Borough and Durnroyd Well.

<u>Township</u>	<u>Quality of Water</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Thornton	Generally satisfactory	Insufficient	Water is acid and liable to act on metals. The provision of a limestone contact filter to correct acidity has been authorised by the Council

SCHEDULE "B"

Bacteriological Examinations and Chemical Analyses of water samples taken in the year 1st January -- 31st December, 1958.

<u>Township</u>	<u>No. of samples of raw water.</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>No. of samples of treated water</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Chemical Samples</u>	<u>Results</u>
Appletree-wick	2	2 Class 1				
Beansley	2	2 Class 1				
Bradleys Both	(Gravity Supply 20	(12 Class 1 2 Class 2 2 Class 3 4 Class 4				
	(Borehole Supply 7	(6 Class 1 1 Class 2				
Buckden	7	(2 Class 1 1 Class 2 4 Class 4	7	(6 Class 1 1 Class 4		
Colton	(Norcroft Spring 2 (Skipton RDC)	(1 Class 1 1 Class 3				
	(Airtton Water 5 (Settle RDC)	(1 Class 2 4 Class 4				
Coniston Cold (on Gargrave Supply).			6	(4 Class 1 2 Class 4		
Conistone-with-Kilnsey		(1 Class 1 1 Class 2 5 (1 Class 3 2 Class 4				

<u>Township</u>	<u>No. of samples of raw water</u>	<u>Results.</u>	<u>No. of samples of treat- ed water.</u>	<u>Results.</u>	<u>Chemical Samples</u>	<u>Results</u>
Cononley	(Gravity 5 (Supply ((Borehole 5 (Supply	(3 Class 1 (1 Class 3 (1 Class 4 (5 Class 1			1 1	Good organic purity Good organic purity
Cowling	(Gravity 24 (Supply ((((Borehole 8 (Supply	(15 Class 1 (5 Class 2 (3 Class 3 (1 Class 4 8 Class 1			3 1	Good organic purity Good organic purity
Enbsay-w- Eastby		8 (4 Class 1 (1 Class 2 (1 Class 3 (2 Class 4				
Farnhill		5 5 Class 1			1	Good organic purity
Gargrave	Gravity 6 Supply	(1 Class 1 (1 Class 2 (4 Class 4	6 (5 Class 1 (1 Class 4			
Glusburn	(High 7 (Level (Reservoir ((Low Level (Reservoir ((Middle 6 (Reservoir ((Borehole 10 ((Burnroyd 1 (Well	(5 Class 1 (1 Class 2 (1 Class 3 (3 Class 1 (2 Class 3 (1 Class 4 10 Class 1 1 Class 1		6 (5 Class 1 (1 Class 2	1	Good organic purity
Grassington	Gravity 6 Supply	(3 Class 1 (3 Class 4	6 (5 Class 1 (1 Class 2			
Hartlington		3 3 Class 1				
Hebden	(Edge (Spring ((((Bowdin (Spring	6 (2 Class 1 (1 Class 2 (1 Class 3 (2 Class 4 5 (1 Class 2 (2 Class 3 (2 Class 4				

<u>Township</u>	<u>No. of samples of raw water</u>	<u>Results.</u>	<u>No. of samples of treat- ed water</u>	<u>Results</u>	<u>Chemical Samples</u>	<u>Results.</u>
Hetton		6 (2 Class 1 (1 Class 2 (3 Class 4				
Kettlewell		6 (2 Class 1 (4 Class 3				
Linton		6 (1 Class 1 (1 Class 2 (3 Class 3 (1 Class 4				
Starbotten		5 5 Class 3				
Steeton-w- Eastburn	(Gravity 33 (Supply ((((Brighton 3 (Stream ( (	(9 Class 1 (1 Class 2 (6 Class 3 (17 Class 4 (1 Class 3 (2 Class 4		(This supply is chlorinated before entering the reservoir, but the inlet pipe is below water level so samples of treated water cannot be obtained).		
Sutton	(Gravity 17 (Supply ((((Sutton 9 (Mill	(6 Class 1 (3 Class 2 (3 Class 3 (5 Class 4 (3 Class 1 (2 Class 2 (1 Class 3 (3 Class 4				
Thornton		6 (2 Class 1 (1 Class 2 (3 Class 4				
Threshfield (Linton Supply)		6 (4 Class 1 (2 Class 2				
Oughtershaw		6 (1 Class 1 (1 Class 2 (4 Class 4	6	(2 Class 1 (2 Class 2 (2 Class 4		
Totals:	258	124 Class 1 28 Class 2 38 Class 3 68 Class 4	37	27 Class 1 4 Class 2 6 Class 4		

SCHEDULE "C"

Water liable to have plumbo-solvent action and action taken.

Gargrave Water is slightly acid and liable to act on metals.

Thornton Water is acid and liable to act on metals. No service or distributing pipe shall be of lead or lead alloy.

SCHEDULE "D"

Action taken during year to supplies liable to contamination.

<u>Source:</u>	<u>Precaution:</u>
Buckden	All water chlorinated.
Gargrave	Gravity supply and Pound supplementary supply chlorinated.
Glusburn	Low Level supply chlorinated and borehole chlorinated when in use. Reservoir treated with copper sulphate to eliminate growth of algae.
Grassington	Gravity supply chlorinated.

SCHEDULE "E"

Properties supplied with water direct to houses by Skipton R.D.C.

<u>Township:</u>	<u>No. of Premises:</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>
Appletreewick	34	90
Beamsley	8	20
Bradleys Both	193	504
Buckden	32	84
Calton	10	30
Coniston Cold	42	133
Conistone-w-Kilnsey	19	70
Cononley	263	847
Cowling	580	1,500
Draughton	30	90
Embsay-w-Eastby	363	1,160
Farnhill	182	550 (supplied from 1.10.58).
Gargrave	515	1,108
Glusburn	933	2,446
Grassington	385	1,095
Hartlington	14	60
Hobden	82	237
Hotton	32	90
Kettlewell-w-Starbotten	103	302
Linton	48	373 (inc. Linton Camp).
Rylstone	10	24
Stacton-w-Eastburn	872	2,352
Sutton	831	2,260
Thornton	80	250
	<u>5,661</u>	<u>15,675</u>

SCHEDULE "F".SEWERAGE.Parish.

Buckdon	Scheme approved by Ministry and commenced in August 1958.
Starboston	Scheme approved by Ministry and authorisation received to invite tenders.
Hobdon	Scheme prepared and submitted to Ministry, but not yet approved.
Grassington and Threshfield	Scheme for the extension of existing sewers and the abandonment of existing sewage disposal works in parishes of Grassington and Threshfield and for the extension of the existing sewage disposal works in the parish of Grassington approved by Ministry. A tender for the work has been accepted and the contractor is due to start early in 1959.
Cracoe, Hotton and Rylstone	Scheme in course of preparation and will be submitted to Ministry for approval early in 1959.
Burnsall	Scheme in course of preparation, and will be submitted to Ministry for approval early in 1959.
Lothersdale	Scheme in course of preparation and will be submitted to Ministry for approval early in 1959.

The Council have authorised preparation of schemes for the parishes of Appletreewick, Draughton and Halton East.

SECTION F.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH SERVICES IN DIVISION 1 OF THE WEST
RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL.

1. General Description
2. Health Centres
3. Midwifery services
4. Child Welfare
5. Home Nursing
6. Health Visiting
7. Home Help Service
8. Mental Health Service
9. Vaccination and Immunisation
10. Unsatisfactory Families
11. Welfare of the Aged.
12. Prevention of Illness - Care and After Care
13. Nursing Homes
14. Ambulance Service
15. School Health Service
16. Welfare Foods Service
17. Medical Examinations

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Details of the acreages and populations of the eight districts have already been given in Section A. Social conditions have changed very little, and it is a matter for regret that Local Authority housing is almost at a standstill when considerable waiting lists still exist, and old property awaits demolition. The caravan is not an alternative type of permanent residence in this Division, but there is an increasing demand for holiday and week-end sites. Two excellent sites have been developed, but some of the others are much less satisfactory, and as the popularity of caravanning is not just a temporary phase the provision of additional sites needs very early consideration.

The farming community as a whole had another satisfactory year, although the hay crop was only gathered under great difficulties, and after many weeks of effort.

The general employment position during 1958 was worse than it has been at any time since 1952., when the fuel crisis was the main cause of a very sharp rise in unemployment. The industry most affected was textiles, and the worst month was September. Extended holidays were common, but unemployment was uneven, in that there were not large numbers on the Exchange register from many firms at one and the same time. Industries other than textiles were also reported to have a quieter time in 1958., and although there was some short time working it was in no sense of a serious nature. Whilst there was an unsatisfied demand for both men and women throughout the year, it was much smaller than in previous years.

2. HEALTH CENTRES:

There is nothing new to report under this heading, for although their development on an extensive scale was envisaged in the National Health Service Act, very few local health authorities have either built health centres or adapted premises for that purpose. In any event, their provision pre-supposes a certain minimum population which it would be impossible to provide in most parts of this Division, and for our clinics we shall still have to rely on such rooms, halls and institutes as are available in the villages and smaller towns, along with the mobile clinic. The former day nursery at Barnoldswick is the only really satisfactory clinic in the Division, and a suitable central site for a clinic in Skipton remains to be found.

3. MIDWIFERY.

It is the duty of the local health authority to provide midwives for mothers wishing to have babies in their own homes. In the majority of cases the midwife conducts the confinement, but if a doctor is present she acts as maternity nurse. One whole-time midwife has been employed in the West Craven area. In the remainder of the Division the home nurse/midwives have dealt with a limited number of confinements in their own areas, or perhaps in an adjacent area if acting as relief. This has proved to be the best arrangement in a Division where there is no shortage of maternity beds, and where much of the population is scattered over a wide area. The number of confinements attended by the midwives was 209 and they are all trained to administer gas and air analgesia, and pethidine. Hospital confinements still comprise over 80 per cent of the total births, and the booking of beds at the two maternity units in Skipton and St. John's Hospital, Keighley is undertaken at the Divisional Health Office.

The statistics of births notified in the Divisional area during the year is given in the following table:-

	BIRTHS.				
	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total:
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(c) Primary Notifications					
(i) Urban Districts	64	2	324	5	395
(ii) Rural Districts	145	1	270	3	419
(b) Add Inward Transfers	2	-	374	11	387
(c) Total Notifications received	211	3	968	19	1,201
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers	3	-	39	1	43
(e) Total Adjusted Births	208	3	929	18	1,158

Analysis of Institutional Births:

Born in (a) Hospitals	847	16
(b) Maternity Homes	64	2
(c) Nursing Homes	18	-
Total:	929	18

Ante-Natal Clinics:

A Report on the confidential enquiries into 1,410 maternal deaths in England and Wales during the years 1952 - 1954 showed that avoidable factors were present in 43 per cent of the deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth, and in 17 per cent of those due to associated causes.

The principal avoidable factors were:-

- (i) Inadequate ante-natal care, especially failure to recognise or take action on the early signs of toxæmia.
- (ii) Failure to make use of obstetric emergency or 'flying squads' in domiciliary midwifery.
- (iii) Selection of unsuitable cases for home confinement, especially older women and those who had borne several children.

Although this Division has a high hospital confinement rate, many of the mothers booked for hospital, and many who have chosen a domiciliary confinement live a long way from the hospitals, and the sometimes life-saving facilities provided by the 'flying squads'. All midwives have, therefore, been carefully informed on the points involved, and instructed to call out a 'flying squad' if the local doctor is not immediately available in an emergency. A proportion of the midwives also attend refresher courses every year.

Whilst efficient ante-natal care is of the greatest importance to the mother, its importance in reducing the number of still-births and neo-natal deaths (i.e., within the first week of life) must also be remembered. Their numbers now exceed the total

number of deaths during the whole of the first year of life, and they can be reduced.

So far as the local health authority is concerned, ante-natal care is provided by the midwives working in conjunction with the family doctors when the patient is to be confined at home. Four ante-natal clinics are also available. Where the patient does not attend a clinic and is booked for hospital confinement her ante-natal care is entirely in the hands of the family doctor.

A summary of the attendances at these clinics is given below, and the column headed "midwives sessions" includes relaxation exercises and mothercraft classes. It now seems to be generally accepted that these classes fulfil a most useful function in reducing tension and anxiety and eliminating fear, thus making labour and infant care much easier and more acceptable. In one place the home nurse/midwife organises these classes in her own home in a very pleasant informal atmosphere. In others the midwives and health visitors use clinic premises.

Statistics:

Ante-natal Clinic.	No. of women who attended during yr.	Total attendances.	
		Doctors Sessions.	Midwives Sessions.
Barnoldswick	111	543	187
Earby	108	484	123
Glusburn	28	121	28
Settle	14	44	30

4. CHILD WELFARE.

This is the responsibility of the midwife until the fourteenth day when it passes to the health visitor. But in the case of hospital confinements most patients are discharged about the tenth day, and the health visitor calls as soon as possible thereafter. Visiting is on a selective basis, particular care being given to babies who are not thriving, and where care is inadequate in one or more respects, and is continued until the child reaches school age.

(a) Clinic Services.

When the National Health Service was introduced the future of child welfare clinics seemed doubtful, for there was no longer any financial barrier to the mother seeking advice for her child from the family doctor. Some few doctors are still questioning their value, but it is quite obvious that a majority of mothers in this country have not lost faith in their clinics, and have no doubt about their value to them. Whilst the child welfare clinic may no longer need to cater for the more serious ailments, there are a multitude of points on which advice and guidance are still required, and which can be given in a calm unhurried atmosphere. The attendances at our clinics never fell appreciably, and continue at a very satisfactory level.

The sale of dried milk and other foods is undertaken at all the static and some of the mobile clinics, and this is a great convenience to the mothers.

The locations, and details of attendances at these clinics are as follows:-

Child Welfare Clinic.	No. of sessions per mth.	Total no. of children who attended during year.	Total attendances of children during year.
Barnoldswick	8	313	2,459
Earby	6	215	1,836
Gargrave	2	80	782
Glusburn	4	232	1,634
Grassington	2	107	529
Silsden	4	136	903
Skipton	8	376	3,923
Waddington	2	71	620
Settle	2	75	612
Bentham	2	121	790
Ingleton	2	81	632
Sedbergh	2	89	397

(b) The Mobile Clinic.

This clinic continues to operate in the Division on four days each fortnight, with the health visitor for the area in attendance. Its value is enhanced by the attendance of a doctor, for vaccination and immunisation procedures can then be undertaken. Unfortunately, the staffing position does not permit this to be done in the smaller villages and hamlets, which are often the most isolated, and where such a service would be particularly welcome.

Details of the villages visited, and the total attendances of children during the year are:-

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>	<u>Village.</u>	<u>Attendances.</u>
Addingham	661	Grindleton	123
Bradley	297	Bolton-b-Bowland	123
Carleton	286	Hellifield	324
Cononley	241	Long Preston	106
Cowling	410	Burton-in-	131
Embsay	129	Lonsdale	131
		Horton-in-	
		Ribblesdale	79
		Austwick	119
		Helwith Bridge	55
		Clapham	75

(c) Premature Births:

Prematurity is the chief cause of death in infants under one year, and particularly under one month. It is, by definition, given to infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, at birth irrespective of the period of gestation. It is now generally accepted that the chances of survival of the very small babies are greatly increased by admission to hospital units specially equipped and staffed for their care, so the equipment held in the Division for this purpose is very rarely used.

/continued

There were 58 premature babies born in the Division during the year, 50 being born in hospital, and 8 at home.

(d) Nurseries:

There are no day or residential nurseries in the Division, but there is a Childrens' Home in Skipton. This is administered by the Childrens' Department with a Health Department doctor exercising medical supervision.

(e) The Nursery and Child Minders (Regulation) Act, 1948.

Under this Act registration and approval of homes is required where three or more children under five years of age are received to be looked after for a day or a substantial part of a day, or for any longer period, not exceeding six days. No applications were received during the year, and there is only one registered minder within the Division.

(f) Unmarried Parenthood:

Until comparatively recently the mortality rates for illegitimate children were much higher than for the legitimate. To-day, that is not so, but the illegitimate child still starts life with serious handicaps, social, emotional, moral and legal. These handicaps are greatest for first babies, but they also exist for a considerable number of second and third babies born as a result of their mother's cohabitation.

There were 32 illegitimate births in the Division during the year, and the services of the department were requested on 9 occasions. The County Council provided financial assistance in the 9 cases which were admitted to Moral Welfare Homes for confinement and care. To the officials of these Homes, and the Councils and Societies sponsoring them, we are again indebted for their co-operation.

5. HOME NURSING.

The number of home nurses employed at the end of the year was twenty two; four were undertaking home nursing only, the remainder being home nurses and midwives. Two of the latter are employed as whole time relief staff to cover off-duty, holidays, absence through sickness or other causes.

A brief classification of the visits undertaken by the nurses is as follows:-

Classification	No. of cases attended during the year.	No. of visits paid during the year.
Medical	2,096	40,542
Surgical	477	8,100
Infectious Disease	31	92
Tuberculosis	19	805
Maternal complications	22	182
Totals:	2,645	49,721

It has been possible to deal with this volume of work because all the nurses have cars either provided by themselves or by the County Council, and because we have had a full staff. But since the 1st January, 1959 one vacancy has occurred, and it has not been possible to fill it up to the time of writing this Report, despite extensive advertising and enquiry. Furthermore, some members of the staff are "getting on" in years, and several could retire now if they wished to do so. The shortage of nurses is, of course, a national one. It has affected a great number of hospitals, even teaching hospitals, but whereas they can employ orderlies and assistants, our domiciliary services require nurses who are also qualified midwives and able to drive cars. In these circumstances, it seems unlikely that we shall be able to continue to provide the service which the public has had in the past.

6. HEALTH VISITING:

In this Division the health visitors are also employed as school nurses and tuberculosis visitors. In the latter capacity they act as nurses at the Chest Clinics on a rota basis, and this provides a valuable contact with the Chest Physician. In addition, they have been taking an increasing interest in the welfare of the aged, and the administration of the home help service. A further development has been the attendance of health visitors at case conferences conducted by the psychiatrist in charge of the Child Guidance Clinic. The experience obtained at these conferences should place them in a better position to deal with problems of a psychological nature which are common in their day to day work, and in particular the early recognition of disturbances in mothers and young children which may have serious effects at some later date. One health visitor continues to devote time to hospital liaison work, particularly the admission and discharge of patients in the category of chronic sick. Apart from absences due to illness, it has been possible to maintain a full staff, and in this we have been fortunate. The Superintendent Health Visitor was away for four months on a Queen's Nurses training course, and was subsequently appointed Divisional Nursing Officer with special responsibilities for both home nurses and health visitors. This appointment is in pursuance of the County Council's policy of decentralisation, whereby supervision is given by a local person instead of someone from a rather remote County Hall.

From what has been written it will be apparent that the services rendered by the health visitors comprise a wide range of medico-social activities in health education and family guidance which cannot be readily characterised or enumerated for statistical purposes. Furthermore, local needs and circumstances vary considerably. But it is customary to give some record of the visits undertaken and these are the figures for 1958:-

	<u>First Visits.</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
(i) Expectant Mothers	205	713
(ii) Children under 1 year	1,123	8,999
(iii) Children between 1 and 5 yrs.	4,347	11,863
(iv) In respect of tuberculosis	—	1,027
(v) Other cases	—	5,573

7. HOME HELP SERVICE.

It is the responsibility of the local health authority to provide domestic help where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, or a child not over compulsory school age.

Unlike the majority of health authorities the West Riding County Council does not employ home help organisers at any level. Responsibility for the organisation of the service must, therefore, be divided amongst the available staff - health visitors and home nurses under the direction of the divisional nursing officer dealing with home visits, and four members of the office staff attending to the clerical and administrative side. At the end of the year one whole-time and 91 part-time home helps were being employed, and they were providing a greater or lesser amount of help to some 278 households. It will be appreciated that this is a considerable undertaking, and great credit is due to the staff for their management of the many helps employed, and for the way they have dealt with requests, often at very short notice.

The help given during the year can be summarised as follows:-

<u>Category</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>			<u>Hours employed</u>
	<u>From previous year</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>	
(i) Maternity - including expectant mothers:	3	63	66	5,098
(ii) Tuberculosis	1	2	3	627
(iii) Chronic Sick				
(a) Over 65 years	213	153	366	68,128
(b) Under 65 years	32	53	85	9,495
(iv) Others	—	10	10	1,338
TOTALS:	249	281	530	84,686

Earlier Reports have mentioned the development of special aspects of the home help service such as night attendance, resident help, and intensive help for problem families. So far it has not been possible to implement these as the majority of home helps have families and work part time. Whilst a home help who can deal satisfactorily with problem families needs wide experience, a special aptitude, and qualifications which few domestic workers can be expected to possess.

8. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Considerable attention has been given during the year to the Report of the Royal Commission on the Law relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency, and a Bill to implement many of its recommendations was expected at the time of writing this paragraph. Much of the Law on mental illness is admittedly, out of date, and the main recommendations of the Commission were as follows:-

(i) That categories of mental patients should be changed, and three main groups of mentally disordered patients recognised. The first group, the mentally ill patients, the second, patients of severely sub-normal personality (covering the present categories of idiots, imbeciles, and the more severely disabled feeble minded), and the third, patients of psychopathic personality.

(ii) That hospital and community services for mental patients should be integrated with similar services for persons suffering from other forms of illness or disability. And that all forms of care should be available without certification to patients who are content to receive them. This implies that many of the mentally ill can be treated or trained without bringing them into hospital. A general shift of emphasis from hospital care to community care: and a considerable expansion of the services provided by local health authorities for all groups of mentally disordered patients.

These particular recommendations have far reaching implications, for although more tolerant and understanding attitude towards mental illness is welcome it may not be entirely rational. For the psychiatrists are still a long way from a scientific understanding of most of the major forms of mental illness, and many of the effective forms of treatment are largely empirical. Furthermore, readmissions to mental hospitals are in the region of 45 per cent: and there are doubts about the number of convalescent, permanently eccentric, and perhaps difficult persons any community can absorb.

(iii) That present procedures for admission, detention, and discharge of mental patients should be revised; and that patients who are willing to enter hospital should do so with no more formalities than are required when a patient enters a general hospital. For the small minority, where they are needed compulsory powers will remain.

It can be mentioned here that it has already been possible to implement the recommendations in respect of mental defectives, for many have already been discharged from order to remain in hospital on an informal basis.

Whilst the Royal Commissions recommendations have been generally well received it must be appreciated that the problem of mental illness confronting the medical and allied services is a great one. And that an expansion of services on the lines visualised confronts local health authorities with many difficulties, particularly in relation to finance and recruitment of staff.

In the meantime, our services have continued to operate much as they did in 1957.

The Duly Authorised Officers, whose duty it is to take initial proceedings for removal to hospital of persons who are to be dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, dealt with 16 patients and gave assistance in obtaining admission under Section 1. of the Mental Treatment Act in a further 9 cases. These figures are small, and show that voluntary admission is already much the commonest form of admission. Other cases referred to the authorised officers for action, but where it was not found necessary to proceed under the Lunacy or Mental Treatment Acts, numbered 16.

As regards the mental defectives; six new cases were ascertained during the year, all of whom were under sixteen years of age. Three defectives were admitted to hospitals, and three admitted as short-stay cases to give a period of relief to their parents, pending permanent admission.

At the end of the year 101 defectives were resident in the Division, 81, being under Statutory Supervision, 2 under Guardianship, 17 under Voluntary Supervision, and 1 on licence from a hospital. Supervision of these defectives is undertaken by the Mental Health Social Worker, and she also supplies reports to hospitals when licence, holiday leave etc., are being considered. The Social Worker has also undertaken a certain amount of visitation of the mentally ill, particularly those recently discharged from hospital and needing after-care. In addition to the numbers given above there were 100 defectives whose homes are in the Division receiving hospital care elsewhere. A few were in Castleberg Hospital, Giggleswick, the only place of that type in the Craven area.

The Group Training Centres continued to cater for a limited number of the younger defectives, although more could have been accommodated if their homes had been more accessible or transport facilities better. The Centres at Bentham and Skipton were open on three days each week, and the Settle Centre on four half days. Whilst the teacher of the mentally handicapped was visiting ten defectives in their own homes at the end of the year.

9. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

It has been well said that the attitude of a society towards protective immunisation is an excellent test of its health consciousness and sense of civic responsibility. But how often is the success of a government scheme, freely offered, dependent upon the presence, threat, or onset of a great epidemic, its severity and mortality, or fear of the unknown. The recent demand for 'polio' vaccination because of the fear of death or disability; the rush for vaccination when smallpox appears in a locality; and the demand for vaccination against influenza are examples of threats which are still required to produce real evidence of health consciousness.

Whilst it has never been claimed that immunisation against any disease will give absolute protection, there are now six diseases in this country in which it is claimed that a high degree of immunity can be given. Patients are strongly advised to accept these forms of immunisation, for although repeated injections may perhaps be tiresome to them and their off-spring, experience has shown they are well worthwhile.

(a) Diphtheria.

From an annual incidence of over 50,000 cases and over 2,000 deaths per annum before the last War, the cases had dropped to less than 50 and the deaths to less than 10 in 1957. But 1958 has shown disquieting features in a number of small outbreaks in this country. The total number of cases (uncorrected notifications) was 193, and these outbreaks emphasise the point that every child should still be immunised in infancy, and given 'booster' doses of vaccine during school life.

(b) Whooping Cough.

Whilst this is no longer a 'killing' disease it can cause much distress and result in lung complications which may be of a permanent nature. Vaccination is a valuable preventive measure, and the first of three injections should be given to babies in their third month of life.

(c) Smallpox.

The dangers of this disease have already been stated in Section C. Vaccination of babies rarely causes them much upset, and that is the best time to have it done.

(d) B.C.G.

This vaccine is given to prevent tuberculosis, and protection lasts several years. In this Division it is given to thirteen year old children, all children who are at special risk in contracting the disease from cases in their families, and hospital nurses.

(e) Tetanus.

The old "lock-jaw" is an uncommon disease, but with a high mortality despite recent advances in treatment. As it is not notifiable the real incidence is unknown, but protection against it can be achieved by three injections (often given along with diphtheria and/or whooping cough prophylactics) with booster doses at not more than five yearly intervals thereafter. By this means the child and adolescent can be protected, but it is the adult worker who is at greatest risk by infection of wounds, cuts etc., by tetanus germs after injuries and accidents. So far no scheme has been devised to cover this group, but as it has been used in the Armed Forces for years, a method of ensuring protection for civilians will surely be developed before very long.

(f) Poliomyelitis.

Early in the year the Ministry of Health gave instructions that vaccination against poliomyelitis was to receive the highest priority, and if necessary at the expense of routine work. Those instructions have been carried out, but only at the expense of deferring many medical examinations in schools and certain other commitments which the department regard as important.

It has been a very difficult programme to organise, for initially it had to be confined to selected age groups because of shortage of British vaccine. When more vaccine was expected it was extended to the age group "6 months to 15 years", but much of this vaccine did not materialise because it did not pass the stringent safety tests. The decision was then made to import

vaccine from Canada and the U.S.A. and parents had to be asked whether they were agreeable to its use. Many were doubtful at that time and refused permission. Later in the year the scheme was extended to cover those persons between 16 and 25 years of age, and a third injection was offered to those who had already had two.

Quite apart from the difficulties of supply, vaccine has to be kept in a refrigerator, and vaccine unused after a container has been opened must be discarded within a few hours. In addition, family doctors had to be given the opportunity of using 'polio' vaccine, and arrangements made for its transportation for use on those persons who had chosen to be vaccinated at their surgeries. This programme has, therefore, involved the department in an immense amount of work, the majority of it clerical and administrative. There has also been the difficulty of arranging vaccination sessions in the rural areas to ensure that no patient had to travel an unduly long distance to receive injections lest the response be jeopardised through sheer inconvenience. However, the response has justified all the effort involved, and the percentage of children immunised in this Division is one of the highest in the West Riding and well above the national average. In contrast, the response of the adolescents and young adults (i.e., the 'under twenty fives') has been most disappointing.

9. Vaccination and Immunisation Statistics for the Year.

(i) Number of children immunised against diphtheria.

Age at date of final injection.

<u>Under 5.</u>	<u>5 to 14.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
885	39	924

The number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e., subsequent to complete full course) was 314.

(ii) Children immunised against Whooping Cough.

Age at date of final injection.

<u>Under 6 months</u>	<u>6 months to 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 - 2 yrs.</u>	<u>2 - 3 yrs.</u>	<u>3 - 4 yrs.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
37	331	66	9	10	453

(iii) Vaccination against Smallpox.

Age at date of vaccination.

	<u>Under 1 yr.</u>	<u>1 yr.</u>	<u>2 to 4 yrs.</u>	<u>5 to 14 yrs.</u>	<u>15 yrs. or over.</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Number vaccinated	573	36	17	19	59	704
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	5	20	126	151

(iv) B.C.G. Vaccination (against Tuberculosis) of thirteen year old children.

Number offered vaccination	673
Number accepting vaccination ...	485
Number of these who were tuberculin negative	361
Number given B.C.G. vaccination ...	346

In addition, the Chest Physician gave B.C.G. vaccination to 70 young children who were considered to be at special risk.

(v) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Number of persons who had received two injections at 31st December, 1958.

Children born in years 1943 - 1958	11,393
Young persons born in years 1933 - 1942	93

10. UNSATISFACTORY FAMILIES.

These have been dealt with at some length in previous reports. Sufficient to say here that the Co-ordinating Committee formed under the terms of the Joint Circular 78/50 from the Ministries of Health and Education, and the Home Office has continued to meet with the Divisional Medical Officer as chairman. More local meetings to discuss individual families have also been held occasionally. The original purpose of this Committee was to discuss the neglect and ill-treatment of children in their own homes, but neglect in its more obvious forms is rare, and major crime even rarer. The discussions have, therefore, come to be centred on the problem families, and those in danger of getting that label, and they are a means of exchanging information and co-ordinating action. Some useful work has been done, but the opinion is still held that the real problem families cannot be adequately dealt with until a special agency is created. This might be a Family Service Unit, Woman Visitor of the N.S.P.C.C., Social Worker, 'Home Adviser', or specially qualified Home Help. Unfortunately, we have no such agents to call upon, although co-operation between the County Council and District Councils in their provision would undoubtedly save the rate payers money in the long-run.

11. WELFARE OF THE AGED.

Statistics on this subject of ageing are often quoted, but it is perhaps as well to remind the general public that in 1901 only 1 person in 21 was 65 years or over. In 1954 the ratio was 1 in 9., and it is estimated that in 1975 it will be 1 in 7. The old are no more a homogeneous group than the young or middle aged, and the speed at which they grow old depends as much on social factors as it does on purely physical processes. Ageing is quickened by such things as loss of interests due to retirement or frailty; loss of relatives and friends due to the inevitable result of living longer; loss in financial security due to decline in income or in the value of money; loss of emotional security due to changing environment; loss of status in their sphere of society; and loneliness. Singly or collectively, these are responsible for much frustration, disappointment, anxiety, depression, and unusual behaviour amongst the elderly.

Turning to the physical processes of ageing, deterioration is usually most obvious in the special senses, particularly sight and hearing. Manual dexterity and physical capacity also become impaired, especially if there is rheumatism, or heart or lung disease. These conditions, and others, have resulted in a great demand for accommodation in hospitals and welfare homes. In fact, accommodation in the latter has increased by over 60 per cent in the last ten years. It would have been increased further but for restrictions on capital expenditure, and the lack of special facilities and nursing attention required by the very infirm now occupying beds in hospitals.

But despite this depressing picture, the majority of old people prefer, and should remain wherever possible in their own homes. Much, and in some cases a very great deal, is done for them by relatives, home helps, home nurses, good neighbours, family doctors and health visitors. By such agencies one old lady of ninety six, who is for all practical purposes, blind, has been enabled to remain in her one downstairs room for the past six years. She will not go to hospital, and her views have been respected. Furthermore, she has been proved right, for in recent years medical opinion and practice has changed, and the view now taken is that prolonged immobility and stay in hospital, or indeed in bed at home, is in the best interests of neither patient nor hospital. Whilst it is very true that many elderly people have a profound aversion to community life. Although admittedly difficult to organise in small urban and rural communities, there is much which could be done to improve the lot of the aged. Obvious examples are the provision of appetising and nourishing meals, a laundry service, a chiropody service, and a visiting physiotherapist. There are many elderly lonely people who would welcome visitors whether sponsored by a committee or otherwise, and some who would welcome a 'boarding-out' scheme such as has been started in a few places. In pursuance of the policy of keeping the aged in their homes there has been a re-awakening of interest in the provision of special accommodation in the form of bungalows, flats, and small communities. Many almshouses have been brought up to modern standards most successfully, and as their origin is a matter of history it may well be that our fore-fathers knew a good deal more than we give them credit for.

12. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE AND AFTER - CARE.

It is common sense that prevention is both better and cheaper than cure, and this is a statement which has been made on innumerable occasions for very many years. But cure is more spectacular than prevention, and that is one of the basic difficulties in securing adequate attention for prevention. It is, nevertheless, clear that more attention will eventually be paid to prevention, although doubtful as to who will direct it. The most effective form of health education is that carried out by way of personal persuasion and advice by doctors, nurses, midwives, health visitors, health inspectors and others, in the surgery, in the home, in the hospital, or in the clinic. But as things are at present it is true to say that none of these individuals has the time to devote to a subject which its importance demands. This does not imply a disparagement of present efforts, for much good work has been done. Or of the help given by radio and television programmes, and the newspapers. Within the Division the giving of advice has been supplemented by leaflets, posters, and

/continued

talks at clinics (sometimes illustrated by film strips). Talks have also been given to various voluntary organisations. Considerable attention has been devoted to the problem of smoking and lung cancer, and a fair sized booklet was produced during the year dealing with accidents in the home. Accidents in the home are far too frequent. The deaths resulting from them numbered 6,172 in England and Wales in 1957; 4,073 being due to falls, 792 to poisoning, 625 to burns and scalds, 392 to suffocation, and 290 to miscellaneous causes.

Diphtheria prophylaxis was not neglected, and a special effort was made to place in the home of every child an explanatory leaflet (and consent form) dealing with poliomyelitis vaccination. The results of the latter were most gratifying.

In the Care and After-Care Service much of its success depends on local liaison at various levels, and this continues to improve. The arrangement whereby one health visitor supplies reports on all cases recommended for admission to chronic sick hospitals has been maintained, and this enables the hospital authority to assess priorities of admission. This health visitor also accompanies the consultant on ward rounds, and arranges such after-care as may be necessary for those discharged.

The equipment held by nurses for loan to patients requiring nursing in their own homes has been put to good use, and larger items (e.g. wheel chairs, special beds and chairs) have been supplied through the Divisional Office.

Recuperative Home Treatment was provided for 15 patients during the year, on the recommendation of their family doctors. Of these 3 were admissions to the Brentwood Home in Cheshire which also undertakes rehabilitation work, and consisted of 3 mothers and 7 children. Particular attention has again been paid to the tuberculosis cases, for they have a disease in which relapse is prone to occur unless nutrition, home circumstances and type of employment are satisfactory.

13. REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES.

There is only one nursing home in the Division, with ten beds. Three of these are registered for maternity purposes, but only occasionally are cases taken.

14. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulances are provided at the following points:-

Sedbergh Agency Service:
Tel. Sedbergh 449 (Day)
Sedbergh 267 (Night)

Operated by St. John's
Ambulance Brigade.

County Ambulance Depot,
Cannock Lane,
Settle.
Tel. Settle 3194/5.

Covers Settle Rural
Districts excl. Nappa
but incl. Bolton-by-
Bowland in Bowland R.D.

Clitheroe Agency Service.
Tel. Clitheroe 154.

Covers all parishes in
Bowland R.D. except
Paythorne, Newsholme,
Horton and Middop.

County Ambulance Depot,
Bank Street,
Barnoldswick.
Tel. Barnoldswick 3146 & 3177.

Covers the West Craven
area, Nappa in Settle
R.D. and Paythorne,
Newsholme, Horton and
Middop in Bowland R.D.

Grassington Agency Service.
Tel. Grassington 346.

Operated by St. John's
Ambulance Brigade for
the Upper Wharfedale
parishes.

County Ambulance Depot,
Burnside House,
Skipton.
Tel. Skipton 2273.

Covers Skipton U.D.
and surrounding parishes
in Skipton R.D.

County Ambulance Depot,
Dalton Lane,
Keighley.
Tel. Keighley 3223.

Serves Silsden U.D.
and those parishes in
the southern part of
Skipton R.D.

County Ambulance Depot,
White Cross,
Guiselley.
Tel. Guiselley 1000.

Covers Addingham and
Beamsley in Skipton R.D.

The cover given above is that in general use, but alterations may be made depending on the type of patient (e.g., out-patient, emergency), the destination of the patient, and inter-depot co-ordination of calls.

15. THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The functions of this service were given in detail in the last Annual Report, and up to this year, it has been possible to deal with them in a satisfactory manner. But the staff have been so pre-occupied with vaccination against poliomyelitis in 1958 that it has not been possible to undertake more than a small percentage of the routine health examinations. That has also meant deferment of tuberculin testing, and primary or secondary immunisation against diphtheria of the 'entrants' group. It is hoped that these deferred examinations will be undertaken in 1959., but in the meantime arrangements have been made for all 'entrants' to have their vision tested in the schools.

The available statistics are as follows:-

(a) Periodic Medical Inspections.

<u>AGE GROUP</u> <u>INSPECTED</u> (By years of birth) (1)	<u>NUMBER OF</u> <u>PUPILS</u> <u>INSPECTED</u> (2)	<u>PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS</u> <u>INSPECTED</u>			
		<u>SATISFACTORY:</u>		<u>UNSATISFACTORY:</u>	
		<u>No.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Col. 2.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>Col. 2.</u>
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1954 and later	11	10		1	
1953	307	278		29	
1952	229	217		12	
1951	56	52		4	
1950	77	68		9	
1949	55	46		9	
1948	7	7		-	
1947	74	55		19	
1946	99	96		3	
1945	32	31		1	
1944	7	6		1	
1943 & earlier	229	214		15	
Total:	1,183	1,080		103	

(b) Other Inspections:

Number of Special Inspections:	468
Number of Re-inspections:	17
	<u>485</u>

(c) Pupils found to require treatment at
Periodic Medical Inspections.

<u>AGE GROUP</u> <u>INSPECTED</u> (By year of Birth)	<u>For defective</u> <u>vision (excl.</u> <u>squint).</u>	<u>For any of the</u> <u>other conditions</u> <u>recorded.</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>individual</u> <u>pupils</u>
1954 & later	-	2	2
1953	17	58	60
1952	12	65	66
1951	4	8	9
1950	4	9	9
1949	3	8	8
1948	1	-	1
1947	-	18	17
1946	8	33	35
1945	1	9	7
1944	-	1	1
1943 & earlier	5	17	19
Total:	55	228	234

(d) Return of defects found by medical inspection in the year ended 31. 12. 58.

Defect	Periodic Inspections							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin:	8	11	2	2	9	4	19	17
Eyes (a) Vision	36	31	5	3	14	12	55	46
(b) Squint	9	2	-	-	1	-	10	2
(c) Other	2	3	-	-	2	1	4	4
Ears (a) Hearing	5	2	-	-	5	1	10	3
(b) Otitis Media	3	2	-	-	1	-	4	2
(c) Other	-	-	1	1	5	3	6	4
Nose & Throat	21	73	1	2	-	8	22	83
Speech	10	8	-	-	1	3	11	11
Lymphatic Glands	6	41	-	1	-	-	6	42
Heart & Circulation	2	5	-	9	-	5	2	19
Lungs	20	39	3	-	8	6	31	45
Developmental:								
(a) Hernia	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
(b) Other	1	8	1	-	1	2	3	10
Orthopaedic:								
(a) Posture	6	12	1	1	7	1	14	14
(b) Feet	13	43	4	8	17	5	34	56
(c) Other	8	10	1	-	1	1	10	11
Nervous System:								
(a) Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Other	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Psychological:								
(a) Development	3	13	1	2	5	3	9	18
(b) Stability	11	17	-	3	4	10	15	30
Abdomen	4	6	-	-	4	1	8	7
Other Defects	6	3	-	3	2	3	8	9

+ T - Treatment
O - Observation

All defects noted at inspection as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of inspection. Whenever it is considered necessary for a child to be referred for a specialist's opinion (other than for an ophthalmic examination) notification is sent to the family doctor so that he can make the arrangements or such alternative provision as he considers desirable.

(o) CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS.

The school clinic at Silsden has remained open, but it has not been possible to operate the clinics at Skipton and Barnoldswick because of other commitments. Children in these towns can be seen at the child welfare clinics, but this is not a satisfactory arrangement, and it is hoped that the school clinics will be re-opened before very long.

Orthopaedic, Paediatric, Dermatological, and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics are held at Skipton Hospital by consultants of the Regional Hospital Board. For some children these are not convenient, and they can be seen at similar clinics held at Keighley, Kendal, and in the Lancashire hospitals. For children with defects of vision clinics are arranged in Skipton, Barnoldswick, Settle, Ingletton, Clitheroe and Sedburgh. Their examination and re-examination is in the hands of an ophthalmologist appointed by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board, and during the year he saw 761 cases.

During the year arrangements were completed for Dr. Burbury, a consultant on the staff of the Leeds University Department of Psychiatry, to re-open the Child Guidance Clinic in Skipton, and to hold weekly sessions. This has proved a very great help, for attendance at the clinic at Shipley was very inconvenient for many parents and children.

It is also very gratifying to report that after being without a speech therapist for two years Miss Thomas joined the Divisional Staff in August, and has organised clinics in various places.

(f) HANDICAPPED PUPILS.

Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944 places a duty upon Local Education Authorities to ascertain those children who, by disability of mind or body, require special educational treatment; and Section 33 requires such Authorities to make provision for the special education recommended.

This duty is not likely to decrease for some time, for the steadily falling infantile mortality rates have been paralleled by a falling mortality ratio amongst premature, congenitally deformed, and weakly babies. In other words, advances in medical knowledge have enabled many babies to survive who in earlier days would have died.

These children, as they grow up, present not only clinical and social problems, but educational problems as well. Many of the conditions they suffer from are permanent, and it has been truly said that in the background of every handicapped child is a handicapped family. The care and training of such children needs faith, hope, love and perseverance. Whilst their parents need help and support to combat the grief, and feelings of despair and helplessness which must often be their lot. The number of handicapped children in any Division is fortunately not large, but it is important to keep comprehensive records of them, and to review these periodically to ensure that each child is receiving the best attention and education for which he is fitted.

In the Division there were at the end of the year 111 children classified as handicapped, and 59 children with lesser defects classified as 'observation' under our own criteria. All these children are visited regularly by a medical officer or health visitor, and those at ordinary schools are also seen by them whenever they visit to carry out routine examinations.

On 31st December the classification of the handicapped pupils was as follows:-

	<u>Attending</u> <u>Special Schools.</u>	<u>Attending</u> <u>Ordinary Schools.</u>	<u>Not at</u> <u>School</u>
The Blind	-	-	1
The Partially Sighted	2	1	1
The Deaf	5	1	-
The Partially Deaf	2	1	-
The Educationally Sub-normal	28	29	2
The Epileptic	-	-	-
The Maladjusted	4	5	-
The Physically Handicapped	7	5	5
The Delicate	5	5	2

12 children were awaiting placement in special schools, 6 were attending a day special school, and 2 children were receiving home tuition.

There are three residential special schools in Craven:-

- (a) Netherside Hall, near Grassington for 40 senior physically handicapped boys.
- (b) Ingleborough Hall at Clapham accommodating 50 junior physically handicapped boys and girls.
- (c) Baliol School at Sedbergh accommodating 56 senior educationally sub-normal boys.

The medical supervision of children at these schools is undertaken by the staff of the Division.

(g). EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The County Council has byelaws regulating the employment of children of compulsory school age, requiring them to be medically examined within two weeks of starting employment to ensure that it is not prejudicial to their health. During the year 55 children were examined.

(h) YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

It is the practice to send medical reports to the Youth Employment Officer on all children leaving school, with specific recommendations where they are indicated. But this year it has only been possible to report on selected cases because the routine examination of school leavers has had to be deferred through pressure of other work.

(i) B.C.G. VACCINATION.

It has been possible to offer this form of protection against tuberculosis to the thirteen year old children, and the results have already been recorded under the paragraph on 'Vaccination and Immunisation'.

(j) CLEANLINESS.

Examination of childrens heads for infestation with vermin is undertaken by the school nurses. During the year 1976 examinations were made and 131 children found to require treatment. In many cases this is a chance infestation, but where persistent or severe special combs and head lotions are available for treatment.

(k) DENTAL SERVICE.

There is a shortage of dentists in this country, both in private practice and particularly in the public health service. The Division may, therefore, be regarded as fortunate in having two full-time school dental officers along with some part-time assistance. Whilst they cannot provide the optimum cover, the possession of two caravans means that the majority of children in the rural schools receive treatment which it would otherwise be very difficult for many to obtain. Orthodontic treatment (i.e., correction of dental deformities) is undertaken locally or by arrangement with the Central Clinic. Statistics relating to work undertaken during the year are as follows:-

Number of children inspected	2,552
Number of children found to require treatment	1,798
Number of children offered treatment	1,481
Number treated	1,389
Number of attendances	3,481
Number of extractions:	
(a) temporary teeth	1,374
(b) permanent teeth	503
Number of general anaesthetics	81
Number of fillings:	
(a) temporary teeth	523
(b) permanent teeth	2,210
Number of other treatments:	
(a) temporary teeth	90
(b) permanent teeth	1,004

16. WELFARE FOODS SERVICE.

The distribution of Welfare Foods, other than liquid milk, continues to be the responsibility of the local health authorities. Orange Juice is supplied for children under two years, cod liver oil for children under five, and vitamins A and D for expectant mothers. Distribution is undertaken at the Skipton and Settle Health Offices, the child welfare clinics, and by voluntary agencies in a number of more isolated villages. The amounts distributed were 14,487 tins of National Dried Milk, 33,628 bottles of Orange Juice, 5,545 bottles of Cod Liver Oil, and 3,335 packets of Vitamins A and D tablets.

The estimated national expenditure on this service in 1957/58 was over £27 million pounds, approximately three quarters of that being on liquid milk.

17. MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Particulars of medical examinations carried out by the staff of the Division during the year.

Entry to County Superannuation Scheme:	51
Teachers and Entrants to Training Colleges:	35
Fitness for work.	9

In addition, certain examinations were carried out under the Childrens' Act, 1948., and the Mental Deficiency Acts.

SECTION G. - STAFF.

(as at 31st December, 1958).

Ø indicates services shared with other Divisions.

(i) MEDICAL AND DENTAL.

M. Hunter, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.	Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health
H.M. Dean, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)	Senior Assistant County Medical Officers and Deputy Medical Officers of Health.
J.A. Farrer, M.B., B.S.)	
R.R. Stoakley, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	Assistant County and School Medical Officer.
A. Morrison, M.B., B.Ch.)	Clinic Medical Officers working on a sessional basis
A.B. Morrison, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)	
J.T. Bleasdel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)	
E.B. Dowell, M.B., Ch.B.)	
G.D.G. Cameron, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.)	
Ø T.S. Severs, M.D.	Ophthalmologist
Ø W.M. Burbury, M.A., M.B., D.P.M.	Consultant Psychiatrist
Ø D.G. Pickles, M.A.	Psychologist
J.K. Ellwood, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.)	School Dental Officers.
D.G. Rennie, L.D.S., R.C.S. Edin.)	
Ø G.A. Thompson, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.)	

(ii) PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

J.S. Brewer, M.S.I.A.,	Barnoldswick U.D.
R. Harrison,	" "
R.R. Overend, M.A.P.H.I.	Bowland R.D.
M.H. Beckwith, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	Earby U.D.
P. Wilson, (Pupil)	" "
F.J. Lawson, M.S.I.A.	Sedburgh R.D.
N. Firth, M.A.P.H.I.	Settle R.D.
F. Smith, M.A.P.H.I.	" "
W. Mitchell, M.S.I.A.	Silsden U.D.
E. Hargreaves, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	Skipton U.D.
A.F.G. Holmes, M.A.P.H.I.	" "
B. Stephenson (pupil)	" "

A.W. Craven, M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.	Skipton R.D.
G.E. Haigh, D.P.A., A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.	" "
K. Parker, M.S.I.A.	" "
B. Oversby, (Pupil)	" "

(iii) DULY AUTHORISED OFFICERS.

A. Gill) Part-time appointments.
F. Johnson	

(iv) NURSING:(a) Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss F. Stevenson, S.R.N., S.R.C.N., C.M.B.(Part I)., H.V.,
Q.I.D.N.S.

(b) Health Visitor/School Nurses/Tuberculosis Visitors.

Miss H.F. Armour	S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss M. Bracewell	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss B. Brown	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. H. Bower	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss P.J. Crompton	S.R.N., R.S.C.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. D. Crabtree	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss N. Easton	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss I. Fell	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss M.A. Harte	R.G.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.,
Miss A. Lambert	S.R.N., C.M.B(Part I) B.T.A., H.V.
Mrs. B.A. Priestley	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Mrs. B. Roberts	S.R.N., C.M.B.(Part I) H.V.
Miss M.A. Smith	S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss S.A. Simm	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Miss A. Toomey	S.R.N., C.M.B.(Part I) H.V.
Miss M. Whaley	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Mrs. I.G. Roscow	S.R.N. (Part-time clinic nurse)

(c) Home Nurses.

Mrs. V.M. Flynn	S.E.A.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. I. Molyneux	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Parkinson	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.
Mrs. M. Pratt	S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.

(d) Home Nurse/Midwives.

Miss E.M. Butler	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss M. Brown	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss D. Brewer	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss O.M.E. Bottone	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss J.B. Baldry	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss I. Cutler	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss J. Dawson	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss E. Eastwood	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss C. Herbert	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss A.M. Hunter	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

Mrs. H.A. Howard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss P.M. Oversby	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss K.M. Pritchard	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss A.G. Rogers	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.
Miss O.M. Sparks	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., "
Miss A.J. Slinger	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss A. Smurthwaite	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.
Miss K.M. Teece	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S.

(e) Home Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor.

Mrs. P.M.E. Bunnett	S.R.N., S.C.M.
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(f) Midwife

Miss B. Horsfield	S.R.N., S.C.M.
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(v) OTHER STAFFMental Health

Mrs. A.M. Dickinson	S.R.N., S.C.M.	(Social Worker)
Miss M.E. Marshall	M.A.	(Home Teacher)
Mrs. M.A. Taylor)	
Mrs. A.M. Benton	)	Part-time teachers at Group Training Centres

Speech Therapist

Miss K. Thomas

Venereal Diseases Social Worker

φ Mrs. Doigo Harrison S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Home Help

Full time	1
Part time	91

Other Domestic Staff

Part time	2
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Administrative and Clerical Staff

Senior Clerk	1
Clerical: (Full time	10
(Part time	4

When so many health authorities are short of staff this Division has been fortunate in having a full establishment throughout the year. It has not been maintained without difficulty, and reference has already been made under the section on 'Home Nursing' to the disquieting prospects.

Staff Conferences were arranged at Raikeswood and Grassington Hospitals during the summer. Besides being informative these conferences provide a welcome opportunity for the nurses to meet their colleagues, many of whom work in comparative isolation.

A meeting of the Leeds Paediatric Club was held at Ingleborough Hall School; and members of the W.V.S. gave three talks on the treatment of mass casualties from Nuclear Warfare. Mention has already been made of the demands on the medical and clerical staffs by the 'polio' vaccination programme, to the exclusion of much other important work. And if, as seems likely, this programme is to continue for several years, these staffs will have to be strengthened.

By the time this Report appears in print the transfer of the staff from the Health Office at Settle will, with one exception, have been completed. But much administrative inconvenience has been experienced throughout the year, by Divisions 1 and 2 being 'officially' amalgamated, but in fact still divided through lack of accommodation at the Skipton Office.

